Fourth Anniversary Special Numb

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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. V FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1943 No. 1

Mr. CHURCHILL

'There were GIANTS in those days'—

Let us all go forward together

Let us all go forward together, making the best of ourselves and the best of one another, resolved to apply the maximum forces at our command without regard to any other single thought but attack and destruction of those monstrous and evil dominations which have so nearly cost each and all of us our national lives and mankind its future.

Until we finish the job

I consider that there are dangers in allowing our minds to dwell unduly upon the favourable circumstances which surround us and which are so vividly and punctually brought to our notice every day by the Press and Radio. For myself, I regard all such speculations at this moment, as to when the war will end, as vain and unprofitable. We did not undertake this task because we had carefully counted the cost, or measured exactly the duration. We took it on because duty and honour called us to it, and we are content to strive on at it until we have finished the job.

On the Indian Front

The principal responsibilities of Great Britain against Japan at present lie on the Indian Front and in the Indian Ocean. The creation of a combined Anglo-American Command over all forces, on land, at sea and in the air, of both the countries in that theatre, is similar to what has proved so successful in North-West Africa, and has now been brought into effect.

To Russia, our Salute

To judge by the latest news from the Russian battlefronts Marshal Stalin is certainly not wasting his time. The entire British Empire sends him our salute on this brilliant summer campaign and on the victories of Kharkov and Taganrog, by which so much Russian soil has been redeemed and so many hundreds of thousands of its invaders wiped out.

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Strategic Initiative

We have established a strategic initiative and potential, both in the Atlantic and from the Mediterranean, of which the enemy can neither measure the weight, nor foresee the hour of application.

Both in the Mediterranean and in our air assaults on Germany, the war has prospered, and this diminution of Hitler's war-making capacity has been achieved by air bombardment and, of course, that bombardment will steadily increase in volume and in accuracy as each successive month passes by.

I readily admit that much of all this would have been impossible in this form, or at this time, but for the valiant and magnificent exertions and triumphs of the Russian Armies, who have defended their native soil against a vile and unprovoked attack with incomparable vigour—yes, and devotion—and at a terrible price in Russian blood.

—From MR. CHURCHILL'S *Quebec Broadcast.*

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H.E. Sir AURTHUR HOPE, *Governor of Madras*

(War-Anniversary message of His Excellency appears on page 3)

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We must Fight this

H. E. SIR ARTHUR

The following is the text of the talk of H.E. Sir Arthur from the Madras Station

To-day we enter upon the fifth year of this world-wide war.

As we look back upon the past four years, we have much cause for gratitude to Providence, much cause for sober confidence in the ultimate outcome. We have suffered many and grave reverses: we have had a long and uphill struggle to overtake and to outmatch the armed might of the aggressor. Our enemies prepared for this war and chose their time to begin it. We did not seek war and were not prepared for it. Is it surprising therefore that, at first, our enemies were successful and we were not?

We have had the blood, toil, tears and sweat which was all that Mr. Churchill had to offer us; we have won victories wherever we could; we have held on grimly when there was need; and where we have been forced to give way, we have made the enemy pay the heaviest price we could exact for his successes. And, above all, we have never lost hope.

To-day things have changed indeed. We have reached and passed the end of the beginning. We can now see, if we have not yet reached, the beginning of the end.

A YEAR AGO AND TO-DAY

I want for a moment to recall the situation as it was a year ago, and to compare it with the situation to-day.

***A year ago** in the Mediterranean, the enemy was at the gates of Alexandria. Egypt and the Suez Canal, and the vital lines of communication to the Middle East and to India were in peril. **To-day** not a single Axis soldier remains on African soil, save as a prisoner in our hands. Not a yard remains of the Italian Empire. Mussolini has fallen. Sicily has been conquered and Italy lies at our mercy.*

***A year ago** in Russia the enemy was battering at the city of Stalingrad and threatening to break through the Caucasus to Persia, Iraq and India. **To-day** Stalingrad is hundreds of miles behind the Russian lines, and symbolizes one of the greatest defeats the German army has ever suffered. Our Russian allies have freed the Caucasus and the Don basin, and are relentlessly pushing on to reconquer the Ukraine.*

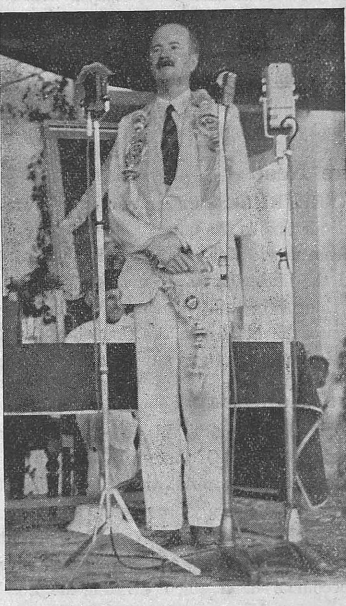
***A year ago,** Japan was at the summit of her success threatening the North American continent from the Aleutians, Australia from the Solomons and India from Burma. **To-day** the Aleutians are again in Allied hands. In the Solomons, the Allied forces have steadily driven the enemy back from island to island, until what was a grave threat to Australia has become a growing menace to Japan itself. In India we have halted the enemy on our borders, while China, in her superb struggle, continues to harass the Japanese with ever-increasing support from the United Nations.*

WAR to a Finish

HOPE'S BROADCAST

Hope, Governor of Madras, broadcast to-day (September 3) of the All-India Radio :—

*A year ago, in short, the enemy had the initiative, and we were on the defensive. **To-day** the positions are reversed. It is we who hold the initiative and the enemy who wonders, as we have so often wondered in the past four years where the next blow will fall.*



SURE BUT SOBER CONFIDENCE

So I say that when we compare our position now with what it was a year ago, we are entitled to feel sure but sober confidence in the outcome.

At the same time, as Mr. Churchill has said, we must not allow this favourable inclination of our fortunes to induce us to relax our efforts.

The war is not yet over ; victory is not yet ours. Provided we remain united, our final and complete victory is as certain as the rising of the Sun to-morrow. But we must fight this war to a finish. We must crush the aggressive militarism of Germany, Italy and Japan once and for all.

THE MISTAKE OF 1918

*In 1918 we made the mistake of ending the war too soon. We did so with the best intentions to save further slaughter of brave men. But we were wrong. We should have gone on into Germany and taught the German people what war means on their own territory instead of on someone else's. If we had done that, if we had fought on into Germany, and defeated the German armies on German soil, it is my firm belief that we should not be fighting another war to-day. We must not make the same mistake again. We must not run the risk of another war in 25 or 30 years' time. We shall invade Europe. We shall defeat Italy on Italian soil, and Germany on German soil. We shall attack Japan herself and teach her too, what she has never yet learnt, that aggression does not pay. Let us make no mistake about this. If we do not fight **this** war to a finish, our children or our children's children will have to fight another war in 25 or 30 years from now.*

WE MUST ENDURE TO THE END

Let us be sure, therefore, that we do not relax our efforts. In war, as in many other things, "to him that endureth to the end cometh the victory."

And when under Providence the day of victory comes, let us be sure that we can say we endured to the end. Let us be sure that we too played our part, whatever that part may be, in winning the victory that shall erase war from the dictionary of mankind.

MARK TIME! . . . . . . FORWARD!!

EVERY year, for four years, and just about now, people of our sort have sat down to write on the approaching anniversary of the most tragic event in history. To the sensitive it has been a sad business—a re-perusal of holocaustic statistics and the obliteration of nations, a recollection of tortured lives and bombed churches and sunken ships, and, looking forward, a seemingly endless vista of blood and tears.

THIS year they have at least the satisfaction of enjoying both recollection and prospect—a very great deal more than their counterparts in Italy and Germany.

THE past year has produced a portentous change in the future of mankind. While there was yet a chance, let alone a likelihood, of an Axis victory, life seemed only worth living in order to put up a fight to the death. On this fourth anniversary of September 3, 1939, life is worth living for its own, and for the future's sake. With a resurrected Russia on an invincible offensive; with the masterly and complete victory of Commonwealth and American arms over the enemy forces in Africa and Sicily; with the mounting and terrible Allied air offensive in Europe, and the taming of the 'U' Boat by submarine-destruction and freighter-construction,—the Axis Powers *cannot* win.

NOW that that is, at last, certain it is permissible, even desirable, to venture on empirical post-war planning. This does not imply any counting of chickens. There is much to be done and endured; the bloodiest years may still be before us; competent observers have even suggested that if the last shot of the war is fired within this half-century we shall be lucky! Complacency or relaxation now, therefore, would merely betray the past and sabotage the future.

The Need

NEVERTHELESS we *can* now look forward—but there is only space here to suggest a single direction for that glance and our text is the outstanding need for unity in this country. We must achieve this somehow and start achieving it from now. Not religious unity, not occupational unity, not the unity of domestic habits, inter-marriage, feeding and the like. These are unalterable, even if desirable, in a sub-continent of four hundred million souls. But if anything is certain it is that after the war a country which has not political unity cannot, whatever its desires and resources, hold its own at a Council of the Nations—while it is not a Nation. And as a practicable means to India's political unity, is there any alternative to cultural unity?

The Handicap

YET before discussing this, it seems necessary first to recognize and then to redress the principal fissiparous tendencies at work to-day. Of these we fear that the chief is this question of 'Freedom,' of which probably the commonest, but certainly the worst thought-out definition is release from extraneous political control. Now, the Paramount Power have bindingly promised to surrender that control directly they can find an entity to whom to hand over a mighty responsibility; and the great majority of that Power's own people earnestly approve that particular brand of "freedom," a large number already considering themselves actual and loyal citizens of India. Should this issue therefore be allowed to become a sort of anicut dividing the broad stream of Indian unity? Need it be such a formidable rock of offence?

The Scape goat

IS there not greater truth in the fact that for many centuries the social structure of India has itself militated against economic and political unity and progress? A philosophy which treats the realities of the world as mere shadows, and a social system which has split India's peoples into a hundred compartments, are surely ripe for remoulding. One resultant phenomenon is, alas, familiar enough! When any impulse towards unity and liberty finds itself variously foiled, it is not a maladjusted inheritance which is blamed but . . . the unfortunate foreigner!

"PHYSICIAN, heal thyself" would be a graceless injunction if a medicine were not to hand, and so we revert to our text of cultural unity. Cannot the fifth year of the war be the first year of a true Indian Renaissance? Let us—we ourselves, Government, our foreign well-wishers—nourish and expand the arts of music, and poetry and drama; let us popularize *all* philosophical, historical, artistic and economical discoveries. To this end let us mobilize every unifying concept (especially, perhaps, that of a common language and the greater comprehension and tolerance it must engender) and multiply every publicity resource—the newspaper, the illustrated journal, the radio, the cinema, the reading room and the Study Group. Let us resurrect the ancient pride in physical beauty, with eurhythmics, athletics and group-games—not only pedantically in schools, but in the playground and the club which every village should possess for organized recreation.

The Solution

THESE things take time, you say. So does the war. While the Russians hammer at the eastern gates of Germany, and the Allies at the western gates of Europe, we have some time, especially when the science of communication has given seven league boots to knowledge and tolerance. Culture, international, non-communal, non-racial, can 'put over' Chandragupta or Akbar to sojourning armies; can interpret Madame Chiang and Harold Laski to the Maharaja of Phatgir; can make Beveridgism mean something to an association of mill-owners, and bring Sadler's Wells to Stinkapalyam and Santiniketan to the Criminal Tribes.

Running Commentary

Allied Invasion of Italian Mainland.

To-day, on the Fourth Anniversary of the declaration of war, Allied troops have begun the invasion of the Italian mainland. British and Canadian troops of the Eighth Army have landed on the toe of Italy at 4-30 a.m. The first attack on Hitler's European "Fortress" has begun in right earnest and the Eighth Army is the spearhead of the attack. The sensational news will be hailed with gladness all over the expectant world. There was not much of surprise in it, as it was well known that things would move fast soon after the Quebec Conference. After Sicily, everything pointed to the fact that the next stage might be Italy itself.

There are many advantages in the choice, as Italy is comparatively the weakest spot in Europe. The Axis under-belly has long been the objective of the Allies even when the North African campaign began. Militarily, politically and psychologically, an invasion of the Italian mainland was the best possible strategy. Italy has lost enormously; her dreams of empire have withered into dust; and her naval and air forces have suffered terrific losses. Mussolini said on June 10, 1940, "We have only one watchword already burning in Italian hearts from the Alps to the Indian Ocean—to conquer." The burning watchword has now begun to burn Italy itself. After about three years and three months, it is Italy that is under the conquering heel of Allied troops.

* * * * *

Rome, An "Open City"?—Viscount Simon's Statement.

Speaking at Edinburgh on Sunday night (Aug. 29) VISCOUNT SIMON, the Lord Chancellor, said that Rome could not be made immune from air attack merely by the declaration that it was an open city. He added that it would, in any case, be impossible to transform the "great capital city, the nucleus of Government and of war direction, the seat of war manufacture, the nerve-centre of administration, and the junction for military transport, into a purely non-belligerent area." Similar statements have been made by spokesmen of the British and the United States Governments. Articles have also appeared in the press on these statements and generally about the problems which arise in connection with making Rome an open city. It is obvious that a mere declaration by the Italian Government does not serve any purpose. What is important is that Allied Governments should be satisfied that Rome has genuinely ceased to be of any military value, direct or indirect, to the enemy. How is this to be achieved? For instance, military depots and war factories in Rome should be closed down; there should be complete cessation of military traffic by road and rail; and all Government departments directly or indirectly connected with war should be evacuated. Even if the Italian Government declare that such things have been done, how are the Allied Governments to feel certain of the fact unless they have something like an Allied commission on the spot? And then, there is always the other question of the Germans walking in as the Italian troops walk out, just as they have done without any compunction in the case of other cities which have been declared "open."

* * * * *

The Badoglio Declaration—Tight-rope Dancing.

The object of BADOGLIO's Government in declaring Rome an "open city" seems to be to inspire a feeling of hesitancy among the Allies to bomb military objectives in Rome. If they succeed in that object, they might have the satisfaction of seeing that popular demonstrations, such as in Milan, demanding immediate peace, might subside.

BADOGLIO's tight-rope dancing has well been summed up by the Rome correspondent of the Stockholm *Tidningen*. He says, "It looks as if the present Italian Government wants to await development of events, while continuing the late Government's foreign policy of war and intimate co-operation with Germany. . . ." It is reported by a neutral observer who has arrived in Switzerland from Rome that a German mission of military and economic experts arrived in Rome on August 6 and discussed the question of withdrawal of Italian troops from France and the Balkans, Italian workers from Germany and German troops from Italy. He says in the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, "The Germans are willing to withdraw from southern and central Italy, but only providing the Italian guarantee that these areas will *not* become bases for anti-German military operations. North Italy was not discussed, which means the Germans intend to stay there in any event. . . ." The same paper reported definitely two days later that RIBBENTROP who discussed this question in Rome had refused to consider the withdrawal of German troops from Italy and had told BADOGLIO that "in order to gain time Germany has decided to fight as long as possible in Italy."

As regards public opinion in Italy it seems to be generally acquiescent in regard to BADOGLIO's policy. The Berne correspondent of the *Svenska Dagbladet* has summed up the position as follows: "A great part of the public has exploited the Government's explanation concerning obstacles in the way of an armistice. The other arguments for the continuation of the war are also supported by the masses, for instance, the presence of German troops—now said to be 300,000 strong; Italian workers in Germany are also an important factor in the people's calculation of the Government's policy, which has recently been strengthened."

* * * * *

Quisling Government for Italy?—Financial Chaos.

Certain features of the shifting and complicated situation appear very prominently. It is clear that the Germans intend to fight a delaying action in Italy itself and that they are therefore determined to remain in northern Italy at least. It is also clear that BADOGLIO is not likely to open central and southern Italy as a base of operations for the Allies. He has got a grip on the administrative machine and control over all means of public expression. The Berlin correspondent of the *Svenska Dagbladet* says that political parties have no legal means of propaganda and that the Government "is in complete control of press and radio, as it was before." Thus the formation of a strong and organized opposition is being prevented by the BADOGLIO Government.

There are a number of rumours afloat regarding the stability of the BADOGLIO Government. It is stated that the Germans are contemplating the establishment of a Quisling Government in Rome headed by their creature, FARINACCI, or a German puppet administration of the Fascist colour headed by GRANDI, the man who organized the reign of terror which followed MUSSOLINI's accession to power.

Apart from all these, Italy is on the verge of financial chaos. A report issued on August 5 by the Italian Finance Minister admits that the circulation of paper lire has risen to 2,000 per head of the population and that there is no financial foundation on which to support it. Another admission made by him is to the effect that the borrowing power of the Government, which got on an average 43,000,000,000 lire per annum during the first three years of the war, had been exhausted. Italy is thus faced with a very grave situation, and it can be saved from complete economic disaster only if she withdraws from the war at once.

The Academic Outlook after the War

By M. RUTHNASWAMY, C.I.E., *Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University*

MR. M. RUTHNASWAMI, C.I.E.

NOW that the United Nations have begun to win the War on every front, our thoughts must turn to peace. We must begin to think of organizing the peace. Peace must not find us as unprepared as the War. Among the many questions we have to ask ourselves in regard to India after the war is, what part our schools and colleges will play in the organization of that peace.

Many of the conditions of that peace will be a continuation of the conditions of the war that preceded it. This war is not the last of the wars. It is not the war that will end war. Japan defeated will go back to wait for another spring—unless the philosophy of its governing classes undergoes a radical change of which I have little hope. Even if Japan goes out of the war-picture of the immediate future, there are other potential enemies which a rich and exposed and pacific country like India will always tempt. And then there is the freedom and self-government of the country to be guarded against all comers. Therefore the first years of peace must retain the major part of the defence services that the war has created for India. If not the full strength required by a war, at least a large proportion of it must be retained. India has suffered enough and might have suffered more last year—if Providence which knew its unpreparedness had not been merciful to it, to follow a cheese-paring policy in regard to its defence. Its defence services must be kept at least at ¾ its present strength in the years immediately after the war and probably at ½ its present strength later. To fill the vacancies in personnel caused by the casualties of war, by leave, retirement, a continually flowing stream of recruits must spring from our schools and colleges. Our elementary and secondary schools must furnish the recruits to the ranks of the army, navy, and air forces. No longer should the Army be burdened with the task of giving elementary education to the newly recruited sepoy. This increases the time and cost of military training of the recruit. The army has to take in illiterate recruits, because our elementary education has not been widespread. An additional motive, that of the defence of the country, may now be added to the other motives that fire the enthusiasm and loose the purse strings of Governments and local boards in the cause of elementary education. Not only must the quantity of elementary education be increased, but its quality must be improved. The Army, and the other defence services require from their recruits to the ranks, boys that can use their hands, their eyes, and their wits, not merely parrot-like repeaters of book knowledge. They must have learnt the art of observation and the art of looking after themselves. The Boy Scout Troop is a tried instrument in training boys to a life of outdoor adventure. Every elementary school must have a boy scout troop. Much headway has to be made in this direction. Only a pitifully small number of schools in the Madras Province have swung into the Boy Scout Movement. I do not want the Fascist Balila or the Nazi Boys' Militia to be reproduced in India. But our boys must catch the spirit of adventure and live a healthy, manly life. They must also be brought up as lovers of their country to the point of doing all that is necessary for its defence. They must be educated out of undue attachment to family, caste, and self which is the bane of the individual and social life of our people.

DEFECTS TO BE REMEDIED

To our high schools and colleges, we look for recruitment to the officer ranks of the defence forces—of non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers. But our high schools cannot, like the public schools of England, claim to be recruiting grounds for such officers. Except the schools run on the "European" Code there are few high schools in India that have the boarding houses, the playgrounds, the sporting and athletic facilities, the Boy Scout troops, the volunteer corps that are necessary for the cultivation of a taste for a career in the defence forces of the country. We must set about remedying these defects in our secondary education. And as for University Education every University must have its University Training Corps, small or large, and should not be dependent on some hard and fast rule laid down by Army Headquarters for its chance of getting this opportunity. Of course I am all the time assuming that the Madras Province will retain the right given to it by the war of sending its sons to the army and that the folly of confining recruitment to the army to one corner of India will not become once again the policy of the Government of India.

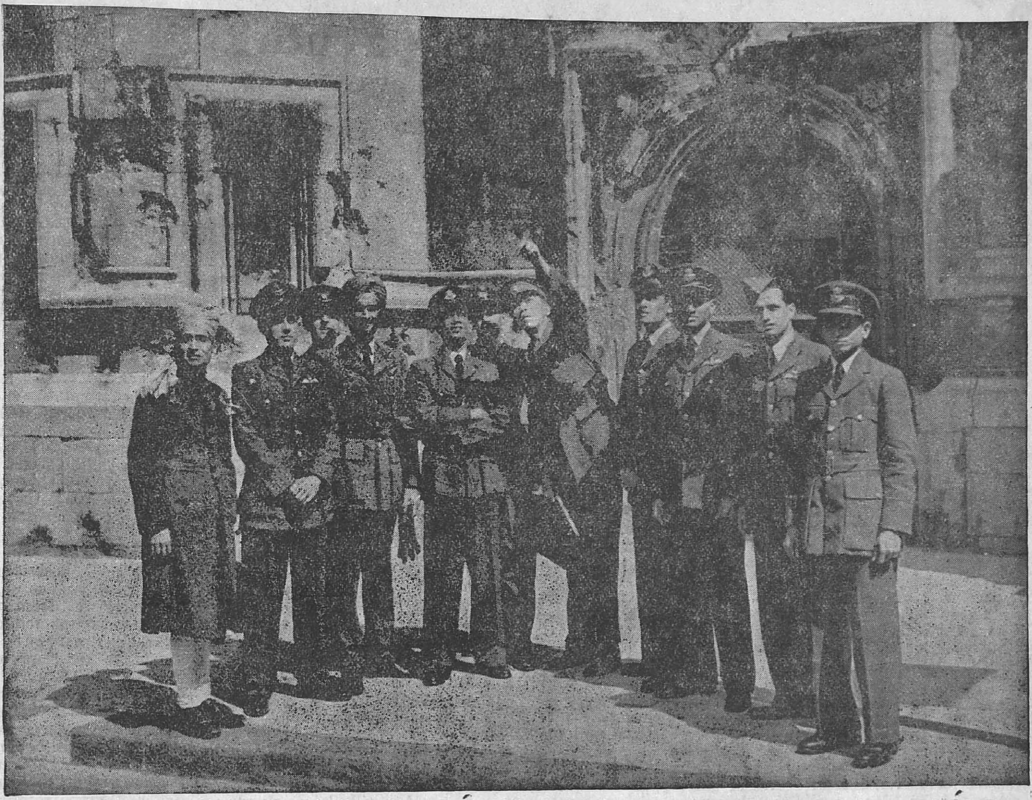
INDUSTRIALIZATION OF INDIA

But the military education of our youth will not be the only legacy of this war to India. The industrialization of India has gone on by leaps and bounds. All that will not be scrapped by Peace. Apart from the war factories that will have to be maintained at reduced strength, must of the plant and equipment will be used for the industries of peace. If the Indian Air Force has to be reduced, civil aviation will be stimulated. The iron and steel that is now being hammered into guns and tanks will be required for the normal industrial needs of the country. The skilled workmen that have been trained in war technical institutes, the chemists that have been recruited to war factories, the scientific men of all kinds that have been required by war departments will continue their work in the developmental activities of peace-time. Our high schools must continue to furnish recruits to skilled labour. This technical training may be obtained in technical schools existing side by side with the general high school. But technical aptitude must be cultivated in the high school workshop which must become an adjunct of most high schools in after-war India. In this workshop boys would be encouraged to cultivate some mechanical hobby like carpentry or tool work, or drawing or sketching or painting. India after the war will need men of scientific training in large numbers. Our high school laboratories must be better equipped, our high school students must do experiments themselves and not be content to look on while experiments are done by the teacher. Our University and University College laboratories and other facilities for scientific education must be doubled. Every year large numbers of students are refused admission to the science classes of our Universities and University Colleges. Government and Universities must encourage Colleges to increase these facilities for scientific education. Chemists especially will be wanted in large numbers, and Chemistry classes and laboratories will have to be twice as large in each College or University. Between routinier Government and University inelasticity, this time of war has not seen that expansion of facilities for scientific education that the military and industrial demand for scientific men requires. From now on an increasing provision for the scientific training of the youth of India must be made to meet the demands of peace-time industrial development.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING

Technological training will be another important concern of Governments and Universities now and in the years after peace. A question often asked and debated on this matter is whether separate technological institutes should be provided for apart from Universities. The question in India is decided by the circumstances of India. (Universities are already there, they have the facilities for general scientific education and it would be sound economy to attach technological institutes to them. It is also sound policy to keep industrial development and scientific research in close contact with each other. Pure science and applied science would benefit by their local association with each other.

Scientific and industrial development does not constitute the whole concern of any academic outlook on peace. Man doth not live by bread alone. And schools and colleges and Universities would be false to their calling if they concerned themselves with only the material progress of India. The things of the spirit ought to be their



"To our high schools and colleges, we look for recruitment to the Officer ranks of the Defence Forces—of Non-commissioned as well as Commissioned Officers.—" Photo shows the first group of Pilot Officers of the Indian Air Force drawn from Indian schools and colleges, who have been trained under the Empire Training Scheme. They are being shown round the House of Commons.

most important concern. If this war, its causes and course, has taught us anything it is that materialism is the chief cause of international conflict. Hitler and Mussolini wanted *lebensraum*, markets, racial purity, militarization—all materialistic ends—for their peoples and their countries. Ideas and institutions that favour the development of the spirit like those of liberty, toleration, justice and peace, they have trampled under foot. India in its laudable attempt to make up for time lost in regard to material progress must not in its new-found enthusiasm turn traitor to its traditional belief in the supremacy of the spirit. Education in religion must constitute an essential part of the education in our schools and colleges. The educational policy of Governments must not put any obstacles in the way of the religious education of India's youth. The spirit of free enquiry must animate the life and work of our Universities. The ideas of unity, liberty and toleration ought to be taught and practised in our schools and colleges. Not merely love of country but love of humanity ought to be the portion of our youth. This war has taught us how nations are linked to and need each other. The problems of peace, if it is to be a lasting peace, will require international co-operation to an even greater extent. Education in internationalism ought to form an important part of our curriculum at school, college and University.

A SALUTARY JOLT

This war has given a jolt to our ideas of education as of other national policy. It is a salutary jolt. But the natural laziness of men and institutions may nullify the effects of this jolt in the piping times of peace. Will India and mankind require another jolt? One can only pray that it may not be as terrible as this war and that the generation that is now growing may be spared such a grievous method of learning wisdom.

Welfare Work for Indian Soldiers

A programme of welfare work covering the life of the Indian soldier in the Army and at the same time fitting him for his return to the village after the war is now in full operation in the Indian Army.

In addition to being taught more about his enemy the soldier is shown how the Army standards of living can be applied to the way of life in his own community when the war is over.

The limited amount of leisure time available to the soldier is being used to his benefit by the organization of concert parties which are run, directed by and composed of Indians.

There are at present four concert parties and a fifth is to be formed shortly. Another two parties are overseas while a further two are projected.

Seven or eight concert troupes have been organized by the Armies in the India Command and in many cases units have formed their own troupes. This step has encouraged many sepoys not only to watch others perform but to take part in plays themselves.

Each unit receives a grant per man from a Government fund with which to purchase musical instruments, sports gear, and other amenities. Canteens and recreation rooms have been and are being set up from funds given to Armies and Commands. These grants may be supplemented from reserves of money held by the Directorate of Welfare and Amenities.

The grants per man to British and Indian troops are identical but the total amount spent on Indian troops is naturally far greater than the amount spent on British.

Outside help has included the donation of railway station canteens for Indian troops and sports equipment and gramophones to soldiers and also to sailors of the Royal Indian Navy serving in isolated places.

Educating the soldier for civilian life after the war is the object of simply written pamphlets which give advice and impart knowledge to enable the soldier-citizen to build up his village life on a sound foundation. Added force is given to these pamphlets by touring Indian lecturers. In the near future, dramas, gramophone records, broadcasts and films will be used to train the mind of the soldier.

Thus the whole field of the sepoy's life is covered by a scheme which is of practical benefit to him now and which should prove of use to him when he returns to rural life.

The Outlook for Youth

By REV. FR. JEROME D'SOUZA, S.J.

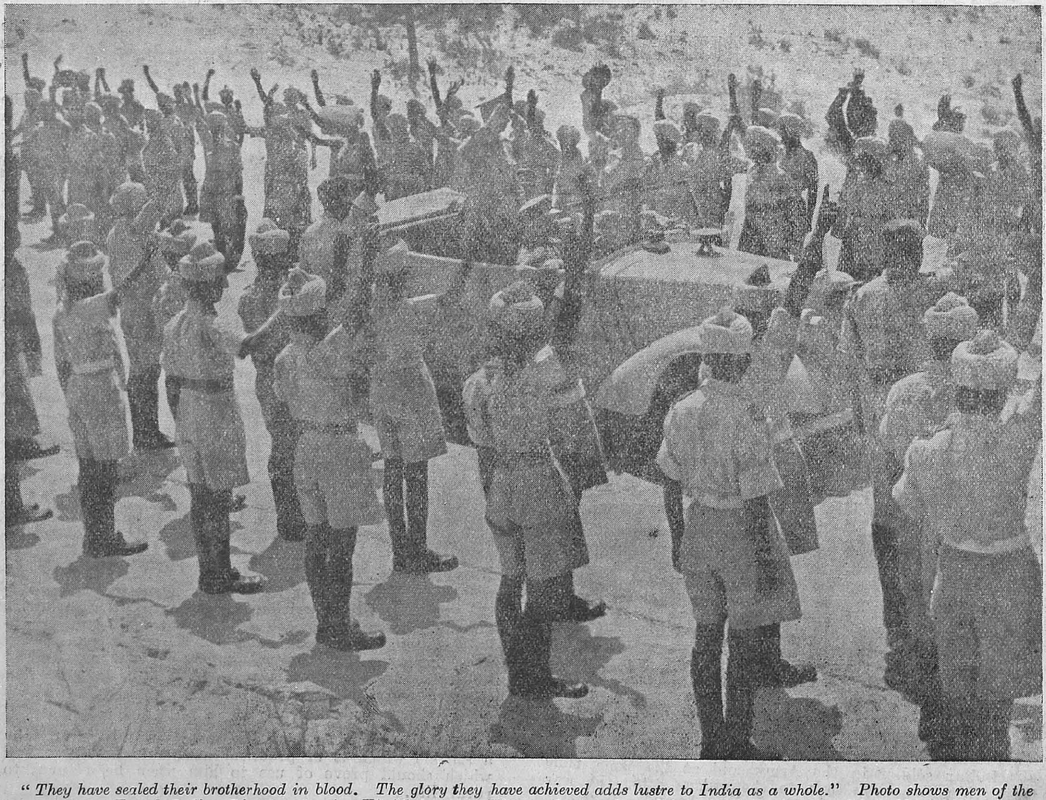
IT may seem an ironical thing to speak of the outlook for youth in connection with the World War. The outlook seems to be mutilation or death. For the tragedy of war is above all the tragedy of youth. This is true even at the present day when "total war" has mobilized the whole population of a nation for the production of essential war material; and when aerial bombing has brought death to the doors of the men and women who make up the "Home Front." For the brunt of war is borne by the young men in the battle front, it is they who are called to die that others might live. The non-combatant victims of war have to endure death even when the country wants them to live. The soldier deliberately chooses death as the glorious crown to his life. And the sacrifice is sad and splendid because it is youth that makes it, youth that has a right to life. When we recall the events of a great war, we easily forget the material havoc it caused; but we shall never suppress the pang which the memory of its lost youth will give us. After the last war, Europe rebuilt its destroyed cities, Ypres and Arras and Rheims; but who will bring back the generation that was mown down, in particular those whose shining youth gained an added lustre from their genius and the promise of great achievement; who will restore to us a Rupert Brooke, a Julian Grenfell, a Raymond Asquith, and an Auberon Herbert?

But it would be unjust to look upon war merely as a holocaust of youth. Such an attitude would promote "pacifism" of the wrong kind, and lead us to a denial of manly virtues, and ultimately to national degradation. Taken even in its starkest form, the example of youth sacrificing its all in defence of a just cause is the richest of contributions to the wealth of national life. Their "crowded hour of glorious life" holds with its narrow bounds the germs of an immense fruitfulness. By their heroic defence of hearth and home they preserve the lives of the fathers that begot them and the mothers that nurtured them. The death they endured, they owed to their family and country. Their action too has preserved those features of our civilization which make life worth living. Hence their apparently barren lives are charged with a perennial fecundity.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTHFUL LEADERSHIP

Apart from this heroic aspect, the "business" of war calls for the exercise of the highest capabilities of youth. The conduct of war requires youthful leadership to a very large extent. The dash, the initiative, and the readiness to take risks, which we associate with youth are needed more than ever, now that the United Nations are everywhere taking the offensive. The period of careful planning, the accumulation of resources, the painful calculation of chances, inevitable in the earlier years, is happily over. The fifth year of the war sees the democratic nations poised to strike at almost every part of their scattered fronts. This is the opportunity for youthful leadership, aptly symbolised by the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten. And in the Air Force, so decisive in modern warfare, youth has an almost exclusive role to play. This knighthood of the Air which has added to the annals of war so many thrilling, so many daring deeds, is essentially a youthfull phalanx. The "boyishness" which has characterized its heroes of from Guynemer to Finucane and Bader, has given to the sordidness and cruelty of modern war, that touch of romance, which recalls the days of adventure and chivalry.

These young men therefore now flocking to the colours in such large numbers, drawn by idealism, by love of adventure, will bring us the victory which we desire. That victory will be complete, and will not be too long delayed. And the youthful makers of that victory will return to their homes in their thousands, to the homes they will have helped to rescue from an odious tyranny. What is the outlook for them? Shall we once again merely talk about "a world fit for heroes to live in" and when the heroes come back treat them as unwelcome guests who come to disturb our cosy arrangements, and remind us perpetually that we bought our peace at the price of their blood? Shall we allow them to go about jobless till they sink into misery and despair, as, alas, too many of them did after the last war?



"They have sealed their brotherhood in blood. The glory they have achieved adds lustre to India as a whole." Photo shows men of the veteran Fourth Indian Division cheering His Majesty the King as the Royal car drives slowly during his visit to North Africa.

NO REPETITION OF THE TRAGEDY

Fortunately, as regards this, there is every hope that public opinion and the Government of the country, will not permit a repetition of the tragedy. The returning soldiers, demobilized progressively, will be given every aid to "pick up the threads," to resume their interrupted work and activities; and what is more, to take up work which might have been theirs if they had not answered the call. And if those of us who remained behind are asked to make some sacrifices in order to secure comfort and find work for them, let us not complain unduly. It is the least we can do for those who risked their lives for us.

But this is not all. When the hostilities end, the representatives of the victorious nations will sit round the Council Table, and discuss the terms of peace. On that peace will depend the prosperity of the world for many decades, perhaps for many generations. Is it too much to ask that the soldiers, I mean the rank and file, who took part in the war, may play their part in the choice of these representatives? We may be sure that the treaty will not be the worse if the common soldier had his say in it. For one thing, he would treat a vanquished enemy with consideration, perhaps with generosity untainted by sentimentality. We may be sure that mere revengefulness, the parent of so much discord, will not move him so easily as it might those who have not tasted in their own persons the bitterness of war.

WISE POST-WAR LEGISLATION

However this may be, a more vital task that awaits the men who will return to civil life at the end of the war is that of a wise post-war legislation. It is they who have the right and the duty to protect the youth of tomorrow—the children for whose safety they have sacrificed everything—from the menace of another conflagration. When the Dictators prepared their armies and conspired against peace, their first and most stirring appeal was addressed to youth. They appealed to their patriotism, their generosity, their courage. They marked their nefarious intentions in the most alluring language; their propagandists—the cleverest and the most unscrupulous in the world—represented their evil enterprise as a crusade of righteousness. If ever youth was shamelessly exploited, if ever their loveliest characteristics were defaced and corrupted, their courage turned to cruelty, their ardour into fanaticism, it was the youth of the Axis countries in the years immediately preceding the war. Nor is the danger of unscrupulous propaganda absent from any country, so efficient are the means placed by modern science in the hands of scheming politicians. It will be the task of those who have learnt from their sad experience how bitter is the fruit of such propaganda to cleanse the atmosphere of their countries from the noxious vapours of narrow nationalism, of racial pride, and the spirit of conquest. It will be for them to see that the antagonisms that lead to war are not fostered by the Press, or encouraged in schools and colleges. Beyond all doubt, the malediction of the Master against those who scandalize His little ones falls with special force on those who would exploit the enthusiasm of unsophisticated youth to unworthy ends.

A very special and a very urgent task will await the war-tested youth of India when they come back to their wonted circles—the task of ensuring communal peace. Men of all creeds and communities have served under a common flag, eaten and drunk together, struggled and suffered together. Under the stress of their tremendous experience they have learnt to know one another as men undisguised by the trappings of customs and class prejudices. They have sealed their brotherhood in their blood. The glory they have achieved adds lustre to India as a whole. The world knows and admires them as *Indian* soldiers. They have had a vision of unity which the blurred eyes of party leaders will never attain. They can and will communicate to their hesitant elders their own faith and vision. When the youth of India have achieved this, they will have achieved their most resplendent victory.

Indian Dye Industry

THE fourth Number of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, with the publication of which the Journal completes the first year of its service to science and industry, has just been issued.

An article on vegetable oil—mineral oil blends, which have found wide application as lubricants both for light and heavy industrial machinery, a comprehensive account of the investigations carried out at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute in collaboration with the rubber section of the Supply Department on *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, a promising source of rubber which exhibits an amazing degree of adaptability to the diverse climates and soils of India, and an article on the Indian aluminium industry, are three of the more important contributions comprising this number.

DYE INDUSTRY

This issue also contains a summary of a report on the raw materials required for a dye-stuff industry in India, on the basis of a 15-year plan, involving the manufacture of 51 dyes. According to the report, the establishment of such an industry providing for about 50 per cent of the consumption of dyes in the country is practicable.

VEGETABLE OILS AS LUBRICANTS

At the instance of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and with the co-operation of the Supply Development Committee, some of the blends of vegetable and mineral oils were subjected to rigorous tests at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. The blends proved very satisfactory as lubricants. Under the orders of the Government of India, all the information on this subject, including blends made from blown rape seed oil, groundnut oil, castor oil and others, has been placed at the disposal of the Burmah Shell and the Central Lubricants Advisory Committee. It is understood that a large quantity of the various blends containing vegetable oils, has already been produced by the various associated oil companies. Several of these blends particularly those with rapeseed oil have been developed in the laboratories of the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research.

A NEW SOURCE OF RUBBER

Cryptostegia Grandiflora, which has been found growing wild in several parts of India, has proved a valuable source of rubber. Methods of propagation of the plant, and of extracting rubber from it, have been worked out at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. Both with regard to the yield of rubber and its quality *Cryptostegia* compares favourably with *Hevea*. The information available so far, is made available through this issue for the immediate propagation of this plant and for the extraction of rubber from existing wild growths. The Rubber section of the Supply Department has been in close touch with the work of the Institute and a plantation of nearly 5,000 acres has been opened up at Muttra for the cultivation of this plant.

War Blinded—Dehra Dun Hostel

A Training Centre by St. Dunstan's Committee for the War Blinded has been opened in Dehra Dun for the benefit of Indian war-blinded. The hostel attached to it contains twelve trainees at present, consisting of Maharattas, Rajputs, Punjabis and Gurkhas. A number of blinded men had been discharged to their villages before they were reported to the Centre; and it has been no easy matter to persuade some of them to return. It has, therefore, been arranged that those War blinded personnel who are considered suitable by the Indian St. Dunstan's Committee to receive training, will be transferred to the Centre as serving soldiers.

The trainees will be instructed in simple industries which they can carry on in their villages. Endeavours will be made to train them in the acquisition of a general capacity to take care of themselves, as far as possible, and participate in village activities of a recreational nature.

In addition to giving training, the Centre will try to make home conditions of the war-blinded satisfactory, by giving financial assistance towards housing and cost of equipment for any trade they may take up.

The Centre will also look after any British blinded men who may have a few weeks to wait between essential hospital treatment and then departure by hospital ship to England. They will be given early training in typing, braille, games and general confidence.

The Medical Directorate is arranging to have serious eye injury cases, likely to lead to substantial loss of vision, concentrated in the Dehra Dun hospital. The Centre will give these cases preliminary instructions and social entertainment while they are in hospital; after that they will be transferred to the Centre's hostel.

The Centre at Dehra Dun is managed by the St. Dunstan's Committee for the Indian War Blinded, of which the Hon'ble Sir Firoz Khan Noon, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Defence Member to the Government of India, is the Chairman.

Labour in War Time

By " LABOURITE "

IN the body politic war is a phenomenon, similar to child birth as in the case of individuals, attended with terrible travails and tribulations; but the net result will be a sweet little thing, spreading happiness and cheer all around, provided the nurse or surgeon in attendance is diligent and careful enough not to bring out something mutilated and deformed in the course of the operation. As the sweetness in the suffering of labour pain is in the thing created, so the sweetness in the sufferings of war is in the creative aspect of it, the maximum effort put forward by the society to produce the maximum of human requirements to provide a continual supply of things which are being continuously destroyed without limit. Land, by itself, cannot produce this, nor can capital, although both are silent, as it were catalytic, agents in the process. It is human labour alone that actually can produce, whether it be agricultural or industrial labour, and the State gives, and must give, in India as in any other country, the maximum facility for labour, the maximum of protection, and the maximum of right as it involves the maximum responsibility.

When the present war came, and the Government of India found themselves faced with the task of production and supply of war materials for the whole Eastern theatre, it was natural that Government began to pay much better attention to labour conditions than usual. It was only the other day that Government's labour policy was summed up in the following words by Mr. H. C. Prior, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Labour Department, Government of India, in the course of a radio talk: " Full and free contact between Government, employer and labour, steady production, and fair conditions of work for all."

Full and free contact between Government, employer and labour meant collaboration and the development of collaborative machinery. Collaboration is the very antithesis of the Fascist creed, and it involves contacts, consultation and discussions. But if such consultation is to be secured it is necessary that labour should develop a sound trade union movement. The development of trade unions on sound lines ensures the development of contact between employer and employee. India's trade union movement is not yet strong, and many trade unions that exist are not affiliated to the main all-India associations. Government have therefore now recognized that the development of trade unionism gives more opportunities for contact between the employer and the employee, and are fully committed in their policy to the encouragement of a sound trade union movement.

Many of these matters, the settlement of individual disputes and such like, are, except in the case of Central Government undertakings, the responsibilities of the provinces and dealt with by their Labour Commissioners. Not content with this, the Central Government have, of late, appointed Labour Welfare Officers who help Government to keep in contact with labour and with employers, and to explain to labour and to employers what Government are doing, and to bring to the notice of Government what employers and labour are thinking.

The second method which Government have adopted for maintaining the closest contact with labour problems is the establishment of a Tripartite Plenary Conference and the Standing Labour Committee with the Labour Member as the Chairman. This development follows closely the lines of the International Labour Organization at Geneva. The Plenary Conference is composed of representatives from Provinces, States, employers and employees, who will sit round one table and consider all matters concerning labour of all-India importance. Although it is a purely advisory body labour will be able to bring its point of view prominently at its deliberations to the notice of Governments and of employers. On account of the unwieldy nature of the Conference, the smaller body of the Standing Labour Committee, with similar composition, has been created and this meets three or more times a year. With such a policy and such machinery as described above, Government intend to carry out their main labour policy of continued production and fair conditions of work for all.

The statutory labour code of India is fairly advanced, and this has been considerably improved with a view to adjusting the conditions to the conditions of war industry. War industry means a large increase in industrial output, and it is certain that where such an increase occurs, some adjustment in conditions, some disputes, and some causes of friction between labour and employer must inevitably occur. But the need to maintain war production makes it essential to devise some system to ensure that disputes, when they arise, are settled without the necessity of resorting to direct action.

Government have, therefore, laid down a procedure which requires a period of notice within which discussion and conciliation can take place; it requires a definite formulation of grievances and a period of time within which Government can consider whether it is advisable to refer those grievances to adjudication. It gives the

Armoured train " Moskva " built on money contributed by Moscow circuit railway workers as present to Red Army, on its way to the front.

employee a double benefit, preventing him, on the one hand, from the loss of wages, that so often follows direct action, and giving him, on the other, the opportunity of having any legitimate grievances properly and quickly considered. Again, Government have seen to it that the wage-earner is protected, as far as possible, against any lowering in the standard of living on account of the inevitable rise in prices in a period of industrial expansion, and have accordingly provided for payment of dearness allowance, while, in the matter of food supply, Provincial Governments have been advised to do what they can to help in the matter. In Madras grain shops for employees, whether run by employers or by workers themselves, have been licensed under the Foodgrains Control Order, and even under a system of rationing, they are expected to continue to be necessary. Government have also provided for adequate protection to workers in factories from the risks of air raids by the organization of a team of expert A.R.P. personnel. These war-time measures have not been taken, ignoring the conditions of peace; a scheme of **sickness insurance** is under consideration, while **provision for some holidays** with pay is also being seriously considered. In short, Government are manifesting a degree of earnestness in the improvement of the conditions of labour, which will lead the way to a true "peace based on the principles of social justice."

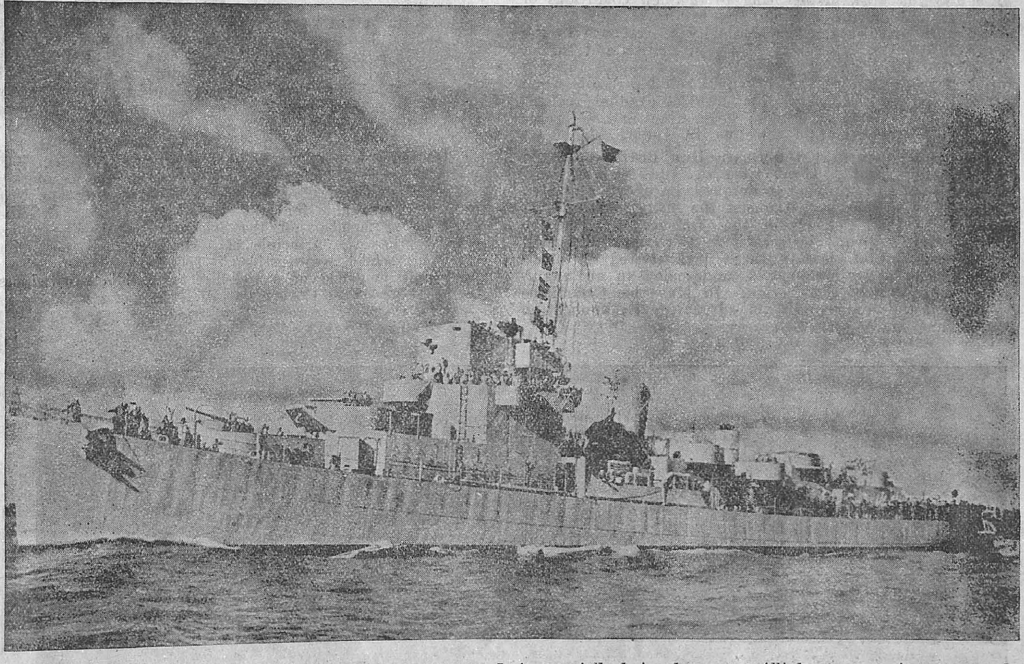
Quite recently, a measure has been placed on the statute, which seeks to give compensation for workmen who may become victims of war injuries, secondly to make employers liable for such compensation, and thirdly to compel the employers to insure against liabilities imposed upon them. This measure is linked to the War Injuries Ordinance of 1941 and to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In Madras the number of factories on the register has increased by the end of 1942 (since 1939) from 1,811 to 2,379 and the number of workmen employed from 200,000 to 250,000.

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEMES

One more point with regard to labour, which cannot be overlooked, is the increasing interest which Government pay in the matter of providing skilled labour, consistent with the requirements of war time industrial expansion. To meet them efficiently, Government of India launched the Technical Training Scheme about the end of the year 1940 designed to provide for the intensive training of a large number of skilled tradesmen required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for the ordnance and munitions factories. It is satisfactory to note that in the number of trainees Madras leads the rest of the Provinces.

Not content with such training as could be made available in India, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labour, made a statement in the House of Commons in November 1940 regarding a scheme for training Indian workers in factories and workshops in England. The object of the scheme was to accelerate munitions production in India, and at the same time to inculcate in the men an appreciation of the British methods of industrial co-operation between employers and workers and the value of sound trade union principles. Details of the proposed scheme were published by the Government of India in December 1940. The ninth batch of trainees has already finished training and come back to India.



America's latest type of "tin can" is the destroyer-escort. It is especially designed to protect Allied convoys against enemy submarines and aircraft. They are faster than the normal destroyer but not as large. So new that they have only recently joined the United States fleets, these cans are equipped with the very latest in offensive weapons which have already proved to pack a heavy wallop.

Naval Supremacy in Second World War

By M. AHMET SUKRU ESMER

IT is a historical fact that Germany and her Allies failed to win the war of 1914, which began so favourably for them because of their inability to wrest the mastery of the seas from their enemies.

The New Order programme of Germany has its origin in the lesson she learnt in the first Great War. She has endeavoured to bring the whole of Europe, a large part of Russia, and the Near and Far East under her influence so as to form an economically self-sufficient bloc which would have enabled her to free herself from the pressure of navally supreme powers. It would perhaps have been possible for her to attain this goal by peaceful means, but she preferred war, which was more dangerous but which she thought would serve as a short cut, and failed.

In the first three years of the second world war, Germany brushed aside all the obstacles on her path. She overthrew France, invaded Europe, and marched into Russia. But she failed to destroy the naval supremacy of Britain which has been consolidated with the increased strength of the Royal Air Force. Consequently, Germany resorted to her U-boats, the only weapon which remained to her to weaken Britain on the sea.

Under these conditions, Germany has been virtually deprived of her most effective weapon in her struggle with Allied naval supremacy which is playing the same role as it did in the first World War. *Ulus-Ankara.*

Officers' Selection: Psychology Tests

By C.O.U.E.

IN February of this year the new procedure for the selection of officers was tried out in the Indian environment. In March several officers arrived in India by air, with up to date experience of the psychological methods which in England were proving so successful. There, scientific selection on an advanced scale had been applied throughout the army. A large organization, known as the selection Directorate employed enough officers to study the merits of each recruit as he came into the army and put him to a suitable job. The choosing of an officer became an elaborate procedure requiring 2 or 3 days. Results have shown it is very well worth the time spent. Wastage at O.T.S. fell from 25 per cent to less than 2 per cent. Talent was found that had been overlooked previously, on account of a relatively poor education or a modest social background. The greater uniformity of standards between one board and another increased in the minds of the candidates the sense of fairness in decision. This again stimulated more applications for commissions from those who felt that they were good enough, but feared the old interview system would not justify them. In short, the results of the new method had been thoroughly worth while in every way.

In spite of all this, there was some anxiety that conditions in India were totally unsuitable to such an innovation. However, an experimental Board was authorized at Dehra Dun and the work of adapting to the new conditions of language and culture begun. The results of this experiment were promising. The similarity of response to the psychological and other tests, between British and Indian candidates was striking. British tests developed through years of research were found to give reliable results when applied to the Indian candidate. The gradual realization of these facts was most heartening and of great significance for scientific selection in India.

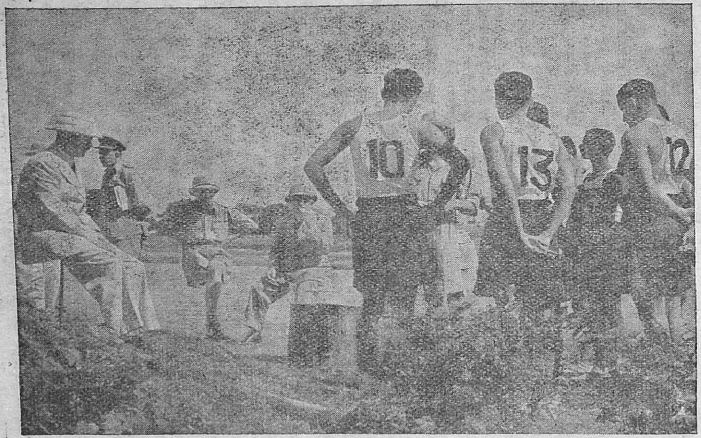
From March to May the Dehra Dun Board continued its selection work, spent time in research on local problems and in improving technique. Its efforts attracted much official attention. Amongst the many visitors must be included the members of the Defence Consultative Committee who came to scrutinize this working model. Their examination, lasting three days tested its possibilities, probed for weaknesses, and ended in an unanimous expression of satisfaction. In May this Committee shouldered the responsibility of advocating its application throughout India forthwith.

By mid June the second Board, known as No. 5 G.H.Q. Selection Board was working in Bangalore. In July this Board paid a special visit to Madras in order to interview those in training at the Madras Pre-Cadet Training School. An early visitor was His Excellency the Governor, who may here be seen an interested spectator. He showed considerable interest in both the outside procedures and the psychological means of assessing intelligence and personality. His Excellency finally attended the board in session to hear the technical members give their opinions on the performance of the candidates and the President decide the case on the evidence before the Board. Certain principles are axiomatic in the proceedings. Firstly, that the army is looking for officers and the Board is looking for quantity as well as quality and not out to fail all but a handful. Secondly, a prediction on a fairly sound psychological basis is attempted, i.e., the question is asked "What will this boy be like a year or two from now?" It is not a matter merely of saying that he is now far too young and inexperienced to carry the responsibilities of a commission. Thirdly, much more importance is attached to the intelligence, or teachability, rating than to scholastic attainments. For whereas scholastic attainment is a very useful background, it all too commonly has little relationship to intelligence, and there is convincing evidence that this is no reflection on the intelligence tests. Fourthly, a candidate is judged and rated for a particular type of commission, it being obvious that a man might be suitable as an infantry officer but completely unqualified for an Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Unit. Lastly, it is made quite clear to the candidate that he is being judged purely for his suitability as an officer. If he fails, there is no reason why he should not be eminently suited for a legal career, or succeed conspicuously in some other profession or in business.

All those who witnessed the selecting appeared fully satisfied with the fairness of the system to the candidate, and the importance of his method in finding the best material available for the fighting services. In the opinion of members of the Selection Board the results showed that the principle of establishing a pre-cadet training school was justified. To the candidates it is not only evidence of a well-directed public spiritedness on the part of the Government of Madras, but a means of making them better men and, particularly, better material for the officer ranks of the Services.

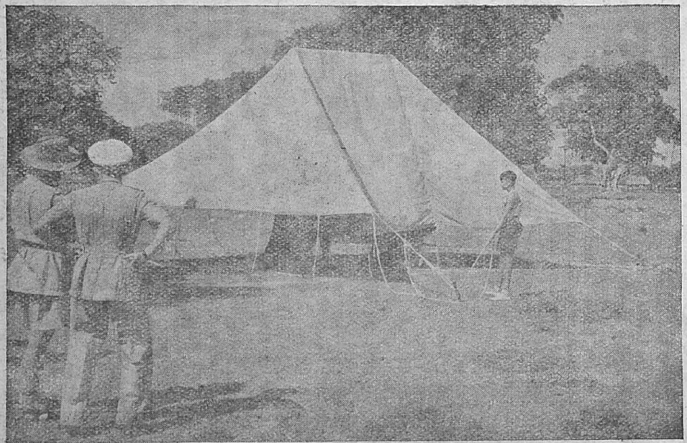
GURKHAS AND BRITISH TROOPS TRAINING IN CEYLON.—Taking up their positions "attack" a village.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AT MADRAS PRE-CADET TRAINING SCHOOL

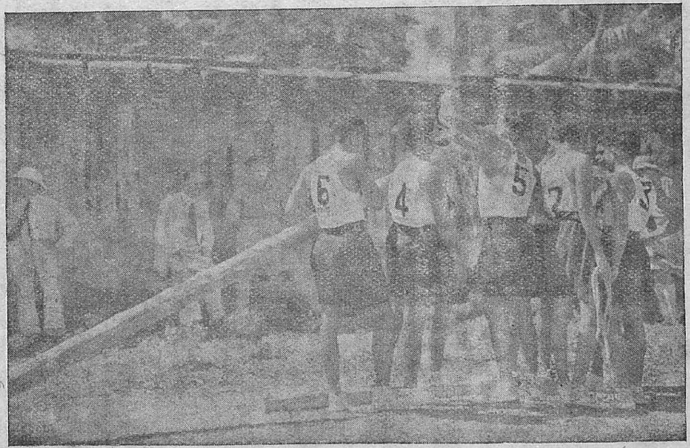


" The army is looking for officers and the Board is looking for quantity as well as quality."

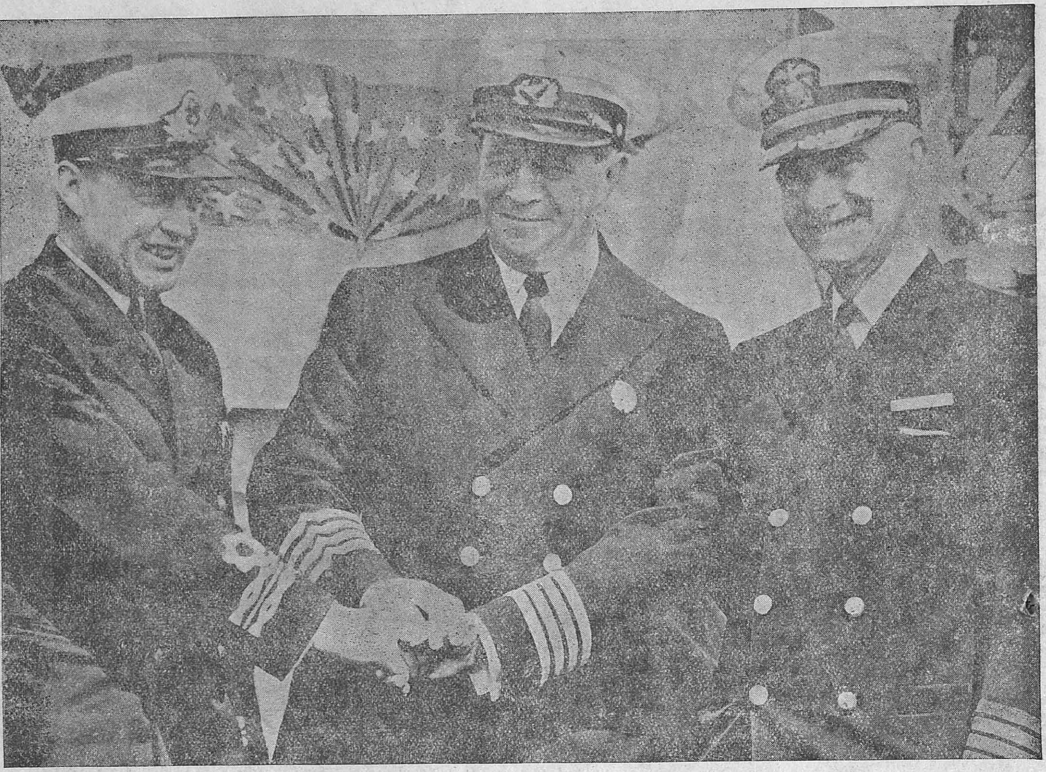
" Importance is attached to intelligence."



" What will this boy be like a year or two from now ? "



" A candidate is judged and rated for a particular type of commission."



ALLIED HANDSHAKE.—Naval representatives of three Allied nations join hands at ceremonies at which two British minesweepers were launched at a United States West Coast shipyard. Left to right: Lieutenant-Commander Harold Shaw of the British Royal Navy, Captain Mark V. Dorosinski of the Russian Navy and Captain William J. Malone of the United States Navy.

From Quebec—A Retrospect

By R.P.

WHEN reflecting on the events of the past twelve months the topics which come most readily to mind are the fall of Mussolini and the chain of Allied land victories which have turned the fortunes of war in our favour: Stalingrad, Guadalcanal, Tunisia, Attu, Orel, Sicily, Munda and now Kharkov.

Although the ignominious end of the Fascist leader warrants more than dismissal in four words, this review will not dwell on the great achievements on the field of battle, of which much well-deserved praise already has been written, but will be concerned with some of the events lying behind these successes.

The fourth year of the war brought with it the burial of "Too little and too late." At the funeral there was a universal switch over to a feeling of supreme confidence in the Allied superiority of arms over the enemy and in the ability of our leaders. At the Axis end of the scale there was a marked creeping in of the "Back to the wall" tone in German and Japanese propaganda.

The causes which can be upheld as playing indispensable parts in this change for the better are legion, the dauntless spirit of the peoples of the United Nations, the untiring efforts of their workers, the dogged perseverance, arduous training and unfailing courage of their fighting men and women are the more obvious ones. But there is one dominating factor which forms the trunk of the tree of which these causes are the branches. That factor is Co-operation.

The tree can be said first to have spread its young roots when Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt met in the Atlantic in August 1941.

Since then few things have been more reassuring in the dark days through which we have passed than the manner in which Mr. Churchill with his responsible directors of the different departments of warfare has dramatically appeared in conference with the high officials of our Allies at one point or other of global warfare.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION

The recent visit to Quebec was his sixth meeting with President Roosevelt. The one which followed the birth of the Atlantic Charter was in Washington in December of the same year, just after the Japanese made their treacherous entry into the war. In June 1942 the talks, again in Washington, were darkened by the fall of Tobruk, but Casablanca in January of this year heralded the first official declarations of co-ordinated strategy in an atmosphere permeated with the co-operative actions of British Commonwealth and American troops who were at the time spreading confusion in the ranks of the Axis in North Africa.

The meeting in May, once again at Washington, produced the Two "Concurrent"—and—not—"Consecutive" Fronts policy which made it quite clear to the Axis nations that none could escape retribution at the expense of another. At the time of writing the world waits for the outcome of the Quebec meetings. At the time of reading those meetings may have produced actions. The world has come to know that when Churchill moves, events move.

One important result of the Atlantic meeting in 1941 has taken place in the year now under review. Moscow's decision to wind up the Third International was the logical conclusion of Russia's adherence to the Charter and was brought about 8 months after Mr. Churchill's flying visit to Moscow in August 1942. The decision will ensure that the people of occupied territories will, after the war, be in a position to carry on their internal politics without the taint of "orders from abroad." This important step, as well as being a large one up the ladder of complete confidence between members of the Allied Camp, at the same time shattered one of Goebbel's pet propaganda themes. It became clear to even the most sceptical that the opposition in the Nazi occupied countries was not entirely due to "subversive Bolshevik activities" as he would have one believe.

The June meeting in 1942 took place at the time of the gravest danger from Japan to both India and Australia. In planning the African offensive with all that it meant in terms of shipping in the teeth of the U-Boat menace, Allied strategists did not forget the needs of the Eastern Hemisphere. The plan held. Success proved it sound. The Japanese pinned all their hopes of the "Pincer movement on India," on the expected fall or both Stalingrad and Alexandria and began to hint at the place which the Middle Eastern countries were destined to occupy in the "Co-Prosperity Sphere."

BRILLIANT NORTH AFRICAN VICTORY

Allied co-operation shattered these dreams with the brilliant North African victory which drove back one arm of the pincers while the other was being firmly held. Meanwhile Russia's great act of survival dissuaded Japan from either using or withdrawing her large land forces stationed in Manchuria.

After the Casablanca meeting, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons: "**We have now a complete plan of** action, which comprises appointment of forces as well as their direction and the weight of particular movements which are decided upon, and this plan we are going to carry out according to our ability during the next nine months, before the end of which we shall certainly make efforts to meet again."

The results of these plans are clearly reflected in the slow but very steady progress against the Japanese in the Solomons and in more rapid advances made in the Mediterranean theatre and in the Aleutians.

The introduction of the "Back-to-the-Wall" theme in enemy propaganda may be traced back to the days of Casablanca by which time, no doubt, it had become evident to the Axis from the results in the field that Churchill and Roosevelt were not in the habit of meeting for nothing.

While Goebbels wrote in "Das Reich": "We are faced with incomparatively more difficult tasks in this, the fourth year of the war," Tojo was observing to the Japanese people: "The great East Asian war has now emerged from its first stage which was full of surprise attacks and blitzkreigs. It has now become a long drawn-out affair in which conditions are quite different."

Not long after this a broadcast talk from Tokyo contained the following phrases: "The people in Japan do not suffer so much as the people in Germany do. People in Japan should be thankful for that. The German people are not optimistic concerning the present war, but after their bitter experience during the previous world war, they are determined to win this time at any cost."

By implication the Japanese were asked to brace themselves up for a supreme effort to meet the progressive growth of the Allied threat—a threat that is now being transformed into a menacing reality day by day.

TOJO ON THE DEFENSIVE

After the "Two Consecutive Fronts" Washington meeting in May of this year, Tojo's Diet speech was on the defensive. "The war situation," he said, "has become increasingly tense and the battles which repeatedly take place are more grim and terrific . . . The Allies increasingly show signs of making counter-offensives by mobilizing their entire material force." Concurrent with this defensive attitude in the East was a similar trend in the West. The uncertainty about the Allied plans behind the Mediterranean offensive and anxiety about the Russian front heightened the tension in Germany where the "War of nerves" was already dominating the press to the exclusion of almost every other topic. Official spokesmen gave assurances to the public about the impregnable defences of Europe and the press and radio were turned on to amplify the theme.

Axis broadcasts in Allied tongues have always held up the Anglo-American talks as being indicative of friction between the two nations and the latest Quebec meetings have been no exception to this rule. The Germans themselves, however, have been told nothing about the meetings or the friction which is sufficient evidence that the conference is bad news for Germany. This time the comment to the outside world has been far less and what there has been, has been fastened, as might be expected, on the absence of M. Stalin. But as James Ferguson remarked in a recent B.B.C. broadcast: "Marshal Stalin can stay where he is and get on with his job, and you and we can do the same. That's what worries Berlin."

It will be interesting to note that the Japanese reactions to the presence of Mr. T. B. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, at the Quebec meetings and the official statement issued after the talks that the war against Japan and the intensification of aid to China had been well to the fore cannot be dismissed lightly in Tokyo.

As a direct contrast to the co-operation between the Allies let us take a look at the Axis conference tables. Tokyo has given no publicity to her independence to the Axis as this would have comforted her own enemies as well as those of Germany, but in the earlier days of the war, the harder German ambassador General Eugen Ott tried to rivet the yoke on Japan as it had been rivetted on Italy, the more the Japs hated the Nazis. The Nazis might be supermen, but the Japanese were gods—the Sons of Heaven.

It was Matsuoka who, returning from a "triumphant" visit to Berlin, confessed privately: "Hitler promised me that Britain would be conquered in three months." At Hitler's suggestion he had negotiated a non-aggression pact with Stalin on his return journey to Tokyo. "Hitler made a fool of me. He was using me as a shield for his plans to attack Russia. But we will not let the Nazis use us again. We will not forget this lesson," continued Japan's jingoistic foreign minister.

Robert Bellaire writes of a conversation he had with Masayuki Tani. "The Germans taught us the art of blitz warfare," said the Japanese foreign minister at the time. "They have given us blue prints for the Messerschmitt planes. But where and when we use them is something Japan will decide for herself."

ALLIED CO-OPERATION

Turn on the radio to the current Allied news broadcasts. The picture given of Allied co-operation is one vastly different to the sort of attitude revealed in the preceding few paragraphs. "American Flying Fortresses with Royal Air Force fighter cover were out over enemy-occupied territory yesterday." This is one of the British Broadcasting Corporation's household phrases these days.

"American, Canadian and British forces report increasing instances of Italian forces captured after their German allies had retreated with all available transport" is typical of the messages sent back from the recent North African and Sicilian battle fronts.

A short time ago when invasion first stared Italy in the face, Hitler and Mussolini met. The latter, evidently not getting what he asked for, collapsed. This direct outcome of Allied co-operation is the greatest triumph to date. Six months ago one might have doubted whether Italy could have broken away from the German alliance. But there has been a great change and although it is yet too early to see what effect this will have on this worn-out bearing of the Axis, if the new Government has decided to take Italy out of the war on the most honourable terms obtainable it is doubtful whether Hitler can spare the forces to withstand an attack on the Italian mainland.

In Italy's gravest hour Hitler and Mussolini met. One collapsed soon after. In Britain's gravest hour, Churchill and Roosevelt met and the seeds of friendship which were then sown are now in full harvest.

Chinese Red Cross workers help wounded soldiers in War Front.

GENERAL

Four Years of War

By OSWALD DUTCH

ON September 3, 1943, Great Britain will have been at war for four years. Even on the outbreak of war Great Britain possessed a gigantic fleet and was able to build up a formidable air force in a very short time; what was lacking was a large land army. The Soviet Union possessed such an army, although it had no fleet of corresponding strength. Only a combination of the British Navy and Air Force and the Russian army could re-establish the balance between Allied and German forces, a balance which in time came to weigh more and more in favour of the Allies.

On December 7, 1941, when the Japanese made their treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour, the sea power of the United States suffered a severe blow. Moreover they possessed an entirely inadequate air force and practically no standing army at all. For a whole year after the fall of France, Great Britain alone stood in the breach, resisting the German onslaught. Then, throughout 1942, Great Britain and Russia together not only held Hitler's forces in check until the Americans were fully equipped for modern war but they were able to launch important—indeed decisive—offensives. The great winter offensive in Russia of 1941–42 is one example, and the successful British operations in East and North Africa were some of the first of these victorious counter-thrusts.

AXIS SETBACKS

During the first phase of the war Germany's military superiority was overwhelming. From October 1942 onwards the Axis Powers suffered one defeat after another. From that moment setbacks were no longer compensated by any successes. Since the war could not be carried through at lightning speed as Germany, Italy and Japan had intended, their strategic plans were upset, and even by then they had virtually lost the war. In October and November 1942 came the break-through near El Alamein; the Russian offensive from the Stalingrad area was launched; and British and American forces landed in North Africa. There followed in rapid succession the German armies' retreat beyond Kharkov and evacuation of Egypt, Libya and Tunisia before the advancing British Eighth Army; the devastating British-American air offensive against Germany; the conquest of Sicily; the fall of Mussolini; the expulsion of Japanese forces from Papua and many outposts in the Aleutians and in the South Pacific; and finally a deterioration of public morale not only in the European Satellite States but in Germany itself.

Nor must it be forgotten in this connexion that in the countries occupied by Germany, resistance had become better organized and more intensive from year to year. There are now regular guerilla armies in Yugoslavia, Greece, Poland and in the occupied territories of Western Russia. There are well-organized underground fronts in all the countries of the enslaved continent, not excepting Austria and Germany itself.

After four years of war the balance of strength has shifted entirely in favour of the Allies. Italy has been virtually eliminated. Germany and Japan, guilty of breach of all international laws, are no longer able to contemplate a fresh offensive. They are forced actually to consider voluntary abandonment of conquered territories in order to be able to hold their own inner fortress. They are weakened to the very marrow and bled white. They are conscious of the wave of hatred and the revolt of the oppressed peoples that threatens to overwhelm them; they know that they can no longer save themselves by defence.

THE TIGHTENING NOOSE

The war is not yet at an end. Thousands still die every day on battle-fields, on the seven seas and under the hail of bombs in the industrial districts of Germany. One of the dictators has thrown in his hand; two others still force their victims to go on fighting so as to keep their own necks out of the noose a few months longer. Only for a few months in so far as the European Continent is concerned, and but little longer in the case of the war in the Far East.

The fourth year of war has brought only defects and not a single success for the Axis. Only in this fourth year of war have the opponents of the Axis been able to overtake the start which the Dictator States had gained through long years of preparation.

American army engineers shown here are going ahead of advancing troops to ferret out anti-personnel and anti-tank mines during the recent Tunisian campaign. They are using locators which find the mines; then the soldiers must dig around the mines, remove them and neutralise them. Naturally, it is an extremely dangerous job.

First Year of Victory

By JAMES LAUDALE HODSON

THE departure of Mussolini from the world's stage brings down the curtain on a year which for magnificent and terrible drama has seldom been matched in the world's history and which for importance to mankind and mankind's future has never been matched at all. His downfall is one of the signals that sanity is returning, that hope can lift up its head, and that men after all are not going to plunge into the welter of darkness and chaos and stride back into barbarism for centuries.

In 12 months we have travelled far—from the time when the war outlook was dark, and the tormented and oppressed peoples in Africa and Europe had not much besides their courage and faith to sustain them, to the moment when four successive triumphs have crowned United Nations arms—Stalingrad, El Alamein, Tunisia and Sicily; and when those who still live under Hitler's domination can feel the rising wind of freedom and liberation begin to touch their cheeks and revivify the stifling air they breathe.

Hitler might well have thought a year ago that victory was within his grasp. He proclaimed that Stalingrad would surely fall—but it was only a few months before von Paulus was utterly overwhelmed and the most humiliating disaster in Germany's military history befell her invaders on Russian soil. Rommel boastfully declared that he stood on the threshold of Cairo with every intention to go further. Hitler saw Rommel as a new Pharaoah and made him Field-Marshal. Yet within three months Rommel was routed and was fleeing from Egypt as though a pestilence were at his heels, sacrificing the Italians as if they were not allies but enemies. Within 80 days Rommel fled nearly 1,400 miles, leaving behind him over 1,000 pieces of artillery, over 500 tanks and 1,000 wrecked aircraft on the ground, apart from those we shot out of the air. He raced to Tripoli and from Tripoli to Mareth, where he stood waiting apprehensively.

ROMMEL "PINCERED"

But this time the long-range planners, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, had taken further steps. As long as four months before the battle of El Alamein they had decided on a second North African campaign—a campaign which would invade Tunisia and, striking at Rommel in the rear at the same time as the Eighth Army drove at his front, crush him. But this campaign was designed to do more: it was to clear the entire North African coast and by securing all its airfields open the Mediterranean to Allied ships, provide a springboard for invasion of Europe and ease the burden of Russia by striking one fresh blow in the west after another. The plan was bold, and execution worthy. It was to be the biggest combined operation in history—on sea and land and in the air—and the United Nations were to work as one.

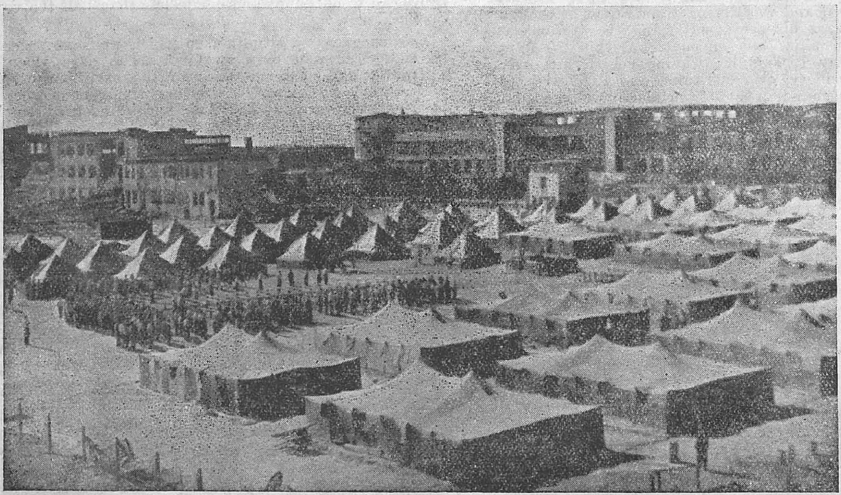
The world knows how brilliantly successful it has been. We employed the greatest armadas of ships that the world had known; we created one unified land army under General Eisenhower, a unified navy under Admiral Cunningham and a unified air force under Air Chief Marshal Tedder. After our first swift dash towards Tunis, when we lacked airfields, roads, railways and bases, we paused to build up our strength during the winter, and in the spring descended from the pills and smote Rommel from Africa and captured von Arnim and 250,000 men. He was the 19th German General to fall into our hands. Marshal Messe was the 92nd Italian General to be captured. This freeing of the continent and bringing of liberty and a new joy in life to countless people has opened the Mediterranean to our ships and cut to less than half the voyage to Suez.

This encouraging situation to which we have succeeded has not been won only on land. The days when the Luftwaffe darkened the skies to the exclusion of other aircraft are no more. There are times now when the position is reversed. The Axis which invented bombing of cities watches its own cities being destroyed under an onslaught more fearful than anything it has been able to inflict. In Cologne, Hamburg and the Ruhr its people know how powerful has been the recoil of their Fuehrer's delivery. Personally I take no joy in boming. It is horrible but necessary.

This photograph received from a neutral source was taken during the battle of Stalingrad. Photo shows German troops crossing the fields in the suburbs of Stalingrad.

THREE GREAT VICTORIES—STALINGRAD, NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY

Men of the Gordon Highlanders march into a captured harbour in North Africa behind their Pipe Major and piper.



AFTER THE STALINGRAD VICTORY.—Heroic Stalingrad, demolished by Germans, is being restored. Photo shows Builders' Camp in one district of Stalingrad.

AFTER THE SICILIAN VICTORY.—A Military Policeman controlling British traffic on one of the roads.

Invasion Coasts, 1943

By EDMUND STEVENS

A glance at the map will show why "invasion jitters" cause the Axis even more loss of sleep than air raids. With the Allies now in firm control of the waters and the skies, every mile of Axis-held European coastline from the North Cape to Greece is open to invasion. There are three main concentrations of Allied forces in widely separated sectors, each of them an autonomous army, with its own command, supply bases, aerial and naval support, each of them powerful enough to launch a full-scale invasion. There are in addition numerous smaller task forces, each of them capable of undertaking specific assignments either apart from or simultaneously with the main invasion effort or efforts.

The three key concentration sectors are Britain, French North Africa and Iraq. The secondary forces are in Iceland, French Morocco, Libya, Egypt and Cyprus.

In Britain, the oldest invasion army hasn't grown any smaller in the time since the spotlight of pre-invasion speculation—which it once monopolized—moved to other areas. The original two-million-odd United Kingdom troops that garrisoned the isles in the days when Hitler was expected to invade, are still essentially intact. Some divisions have been sent from time to time from the United Kingdom to other war theatres, mainly the Middle East and North Africa, but the gaps have probably been more than refilled by the classes that have attained military age in the interim. The Canadians are there and so are the Americans, in steadily increasing numbers.

Both on land and in the air this Allied force in Britain is by far the largest and the strongest. Though the land forces have seen no action since Dunkirk, while marking time they have had ample opportunity to practise invasion tactics. They are weary of long months of sham battle and anxious for the real thing.

DUNKIRK A "HOT TUB"

But while the armies in Britain have lost none of their might ever since the invasion of North Africa, invasion talk has centred on the Mediterranean and Europe's "soft underside." The Dunkirk experience tended to confirm that the coast opposite England was the most powerfully defended and fortified sector and to spur the quest for an easier opening elsewhere. As Churchill put it: before stepping into a hot tub one tests the temperature with one's finger, and at Dunkirk it was plenty hot.

It is, therefore, likely that the first heavy blow will be struck from some other springboard.

In the past year a mighty potential invasion force has assembled in the heart of the Middle East, in Iraq and the neighbouring territory of Syria and Persia, the area drained by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, the cradle and graveyard of ancient empires. It is known officially as the Persia and Iraq Force, conveniently abbreviated to "Pai Force," and includes the British Ninth and Tenth Armies plus large and small units of many nations.

In the past year men and material have poured into the area continuously. The long convoys of troop transports and freight vessels steam up the Persian Gulf and anchor in the sluggish waters of the Shatt-el-Arab off Basra awaiting their turn to discharge their cargoes.

The composition of the Pai Force is quite mixed. The largest single contingent is about half a million of the best Indian troops. There are in addition several United Kingdom elements, the Arab Legion from Transjordan, the Palestine militia and the largest contingents yet of troops representing the occupied countries of Europe. Of these the main group is a Polish Army corps of seven divisions under the command of General Anders. There are in addition two brigades of Greeks and some Czech units. All these national groups are most eager to set foot on home soil and fight their way back to their respective homelands, and the long, arduous months of training and organization in the sun-parched Mesopotamian desert have heightened their longing for something cleaner and greener in the way of scenery.

The French forces in Syria also came under the Pai Command.

Paralleling the development of the land forces, the Royal Air Force in the same area has grown from an odd collection of obsolete training planes a year ago into an army capable of providing ample air support for large-scale invasion operations. There are also units of the United States Army Air Force serving in the area. Despite its newness, the Pai Force contains a high percentage of seasoned troops, such as the professional Indian units and divisions and regiments that have seen action in other theatres.

The growth of the Pai Force to its present strength causes tremendous apprehension to the Axis and their east-European satellites, who fear this army may be destined for invasion of the Balkans, either through Turkey or by-passing Turkey. It is the first alternative that they fear most, especially in view of growing Turkish sympathy for the Allies, for this would provide the invading troops with a ready-made bridgehead in Europe, within easy striking distance of the Danube Valley and the Rumanian oilfields.

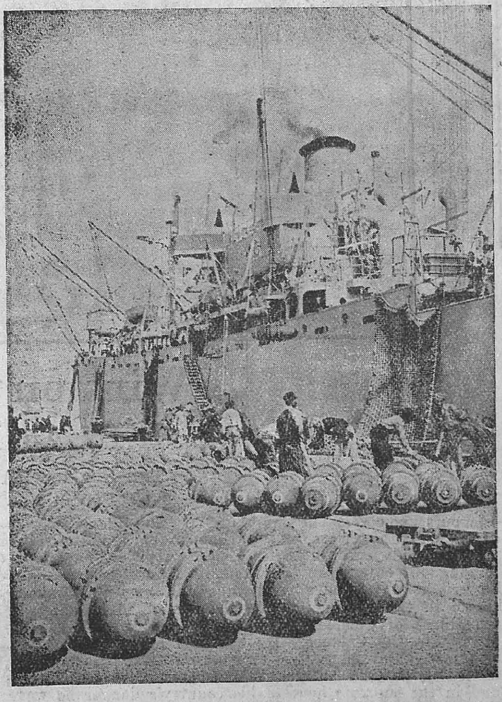
ITALIAN AIRFIELDS USEFUL

The forces under the command of General Eisenhower in North Africa and Sicily directly menace the Italian mainland. And while Italy is not a good bridgehead for an all-out invasion of Europe, possession of Italian airfields would greatly assist any contemplated operations in the Balkans and would bring the Allies much closer to the Yugoslav and Greek forces now fighting behind the German lines.

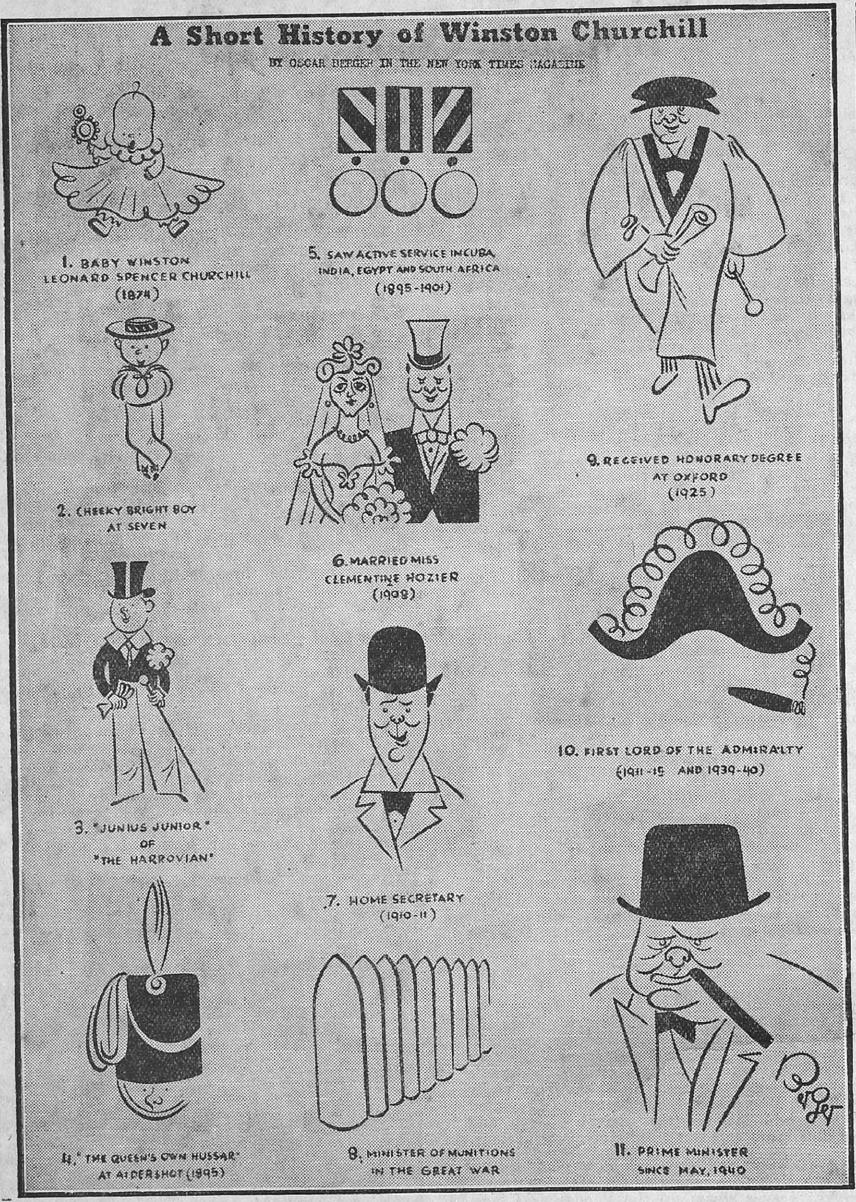
These are the three main Allied groups that to-day stand ready to invade the European continent from different directions. But the Axis generals must also reckon with the possibility of simultaneous blows being struck from other points. Thus the Americans in Iceland might strike at Norway, while various points in Libya and Egypt or the island of Cyprus might serve as bases for attacks on the Greek mainland, Crete or the Dodecanese.

Pending the launching of an actual invasion of Europe the Allies are in a fine position to exploit the "war of nerves" to the utmost. By keeping the Nazis guessing as to where the blow will fall they make them spread their forces thin over the widest possible area. Uncertainty and suspense prevents the Nazis from adopting definite plans of offence or defence.

Condensed from CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



Huge 4,000 pound "block-busters" bombs are shown here being unloaded at an unidentified Allied port in North Africa. These are used extensively over Axis objectives in Europe. They can wipe out an entire city block.



Winston Churchill

I—By An Englishman

By THE HON'BLE HAROLD NICOLSON, M.P.

IT might be said that fortune has lavished all her favours upon Winston Churchill. Born as the inheritor of a great historical and parliamentary tradition, he was from his earliest boyhood fired with an impatient longing for adventure and fame. Before he was 25, he had fought in five campaigns and made his name known in two continents. At the age of 26 he entered the House of Commons, and by the age of 34 he was already in the Cabinet. He has held many high offices and introduced many lasting reforms. He has played a leading part in all the major events of this country, and in the supreme hour of his country's danger he was called by the united voice of the people to take the helm. It was his faith, his courage, and his burning eloquence which steered the country through the grave perils of 1940 and 1941; and now that we no longer stand alone, now that the conscience and the might of most of the world are on our side, Churchill can look back upon the tempests of the last few years and know in his soul that when others faltered he remained unshaken, and that when others despaired, his own fire and ardour never flagged.

Few men in history have ever enjoyed such plentitude of experience, such diversity of action and power. Yet somehow, somewhere, the vast pattern of his life (that life which he himself has described, with characteristic understatement, as "not uneventful") is a little out of focus. The good fairies gave to Winston Churchill all the gifts that the heart of man could desire. And what did the wicked fairy bring? Did she say to him at his cradle, "Yes, you will have all these things. You will have combat, adventure, love, happiness, triumph and great power. You will have all these things. But in an age of ordinary men you will not be ordinary"?

Churchill has suffered much from the exuberance of his own genius. It is not merely that his mind is more rapid and more daring than that of ordinary men; it is also more impatient. The very speed with which

he thinks, the very forcefulness of his plans and proposals, have often led lesser men to give him only half their confidence and only half their co-operation. Again and again during his epic career has he conceived brilliant ideas, seen clear and deep into the reality of world events, urged measures to meet dangers which he alone foresaw, only to find that his ideas were rejected by lesser men who preferred the comfortable thought, the easy compromise; only to find his instructions frustrated by the hesitation and the love of caution which mark the mediocre mind. How often have his plans been vitiated by those who were less resolute, less courageous, and less intelligent than he himself.

STICKS TO HIS PRINCIPLES

Winston Churchill, although an outstanding Parliamentarian, although a sincere House of Commons man, is not the adjustable type of politician. He has always been inclined to stick to his principles, even when those principles had become inconvenient to the Party to which he owed allegiance. In spite of the simplicity which comes so naturally to very great men, in spite of the essential modesty which underlies his forcefulness, he does not possess the gift of making fools feel that they are in fact people of considerable understanding and importance. No man when the mood is on him, can be so genial as Winston Churchill. There are times when his face puckers in almost boyish gaiety and when he will gather round him a circle of young people entranced by the brilliance of his wit and conversation. But there are other moments when he seeks to retire into the privacy of his own mind and when he avoids unnecessary contacts with a firmness which vain people find disconcerting.

FIERCE AS WELL AS GENTLE

Yet in the warmth of his deep heart he is almost quixotic. Who but Winston Churchill strove on November 12, 1918, to send food ships to Germany to feed the women and children who had suffered from our war blockade? Who but he dared, during the agonizing debate upon the abdication of King Edward VIII, to speak for the retiring monarch in terms of such eloquence and emotion? He is a fighter and he enjoys fighting; he is a debator and he will deal hard blows in the course of a debate; he is ambitious and has made an adventure out of his ambition; yet he is a deeply generous man, a man in whom there is no malice and no guile. For him chivalry is not a momentary and outmoded mood, but a constant standard of conduct. He can be very fierce, but he can also be very gentle. There is a deep strain of tenderness in Winston Churchill which some might regard as sentimentality. I have seen him weep tears at the misfortunes of others; I have seen the tears splash upon his open hand.

Such is the man who has steered us through the Great Peril. The burden which he has had to bear has often been overwhelming, but he has borne it without flinching. His strength and courage to-day, after all these months of crippling anxiety, are those of a man much younger in years. His vitality is lavish, inspiring, undiminished. I pray to heaven that he may live to see the rewards of his gigantic energy, and that the disappointments which have at times assailed him will be followed by the resounding triumphs which are his due.

II—By An American

By RAYMOND DANIELL

ON one of the darkest days in his country's history, Winston Churchill, as Prime Minister, pledged the British people in their island kingdom and the Dominions beyond the seas to carry on the struggle against Nazi Germany, if necessary alone.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Churchill's brilliance, his cleverness and his boldness were an undoubted handicap to him. Duller, less imaginative and less colourful leaders looked with suspicion upon his gifts and qualities—a suspicion which was shared by the mass of average Englishmen. Even after the war began, there were many who were convinced that Neville Chamberlain would not do as a war leader and who yet were fearful of entrusting the powers of the Prime Minister to the hands of a man they still blamed for the debacle of the Dardanelles. Yet, when eventually they turned to him in desperation, he did not prove to be the reckless leader some had feared, but, on the contrary, only recently he was being criticized for being too cautious. Twenty odd years and crushing responsibility had tampered his daring, mellowed his cleverness, but they had not dulled his courage or his stamina.

"THE PERFECT MAN"

To many Americans, Winston Churchill has come to be regarded as a symbol of all that is best in the British Empire. By training, tradition and conviction he is as English as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, but not by blood. He is half American in ancestry, for his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, married Miss Jenny Jerome of New York, a famous beauty of the 1880s. Mark Twain, introducing him to an audience many years ago, described him as "the perfect man, half American and half British."

Mr. Churchill speaks incisively, without wasting words, and with careful selection from an almost inexhaustible vocabulary, when he speaks at all; and he speaks only when he knows what he is talking about. His casual conversation is couched in the same perfect diction as his most polished speeches. He is a perfectionist in rhetoric and language.

A historian and lifelong student of world affairs, as well as a solder, and statesman, Mr. Churchill has a grasp of the strategic needs and possibilities in this war such as is possessed by few men. He has also an almost uncanny gift for looking into the future, based not upon the "intuition" of a Hitler but upon scientific analysis of the past. Above all, he knows his own people and trusts them. As for their attitude toward him, he is now, as he always has been, "Winston" to everybody from Cabinet officers down to the humblest crofter in the Scottish highlands.

NO SUGAR-COATING

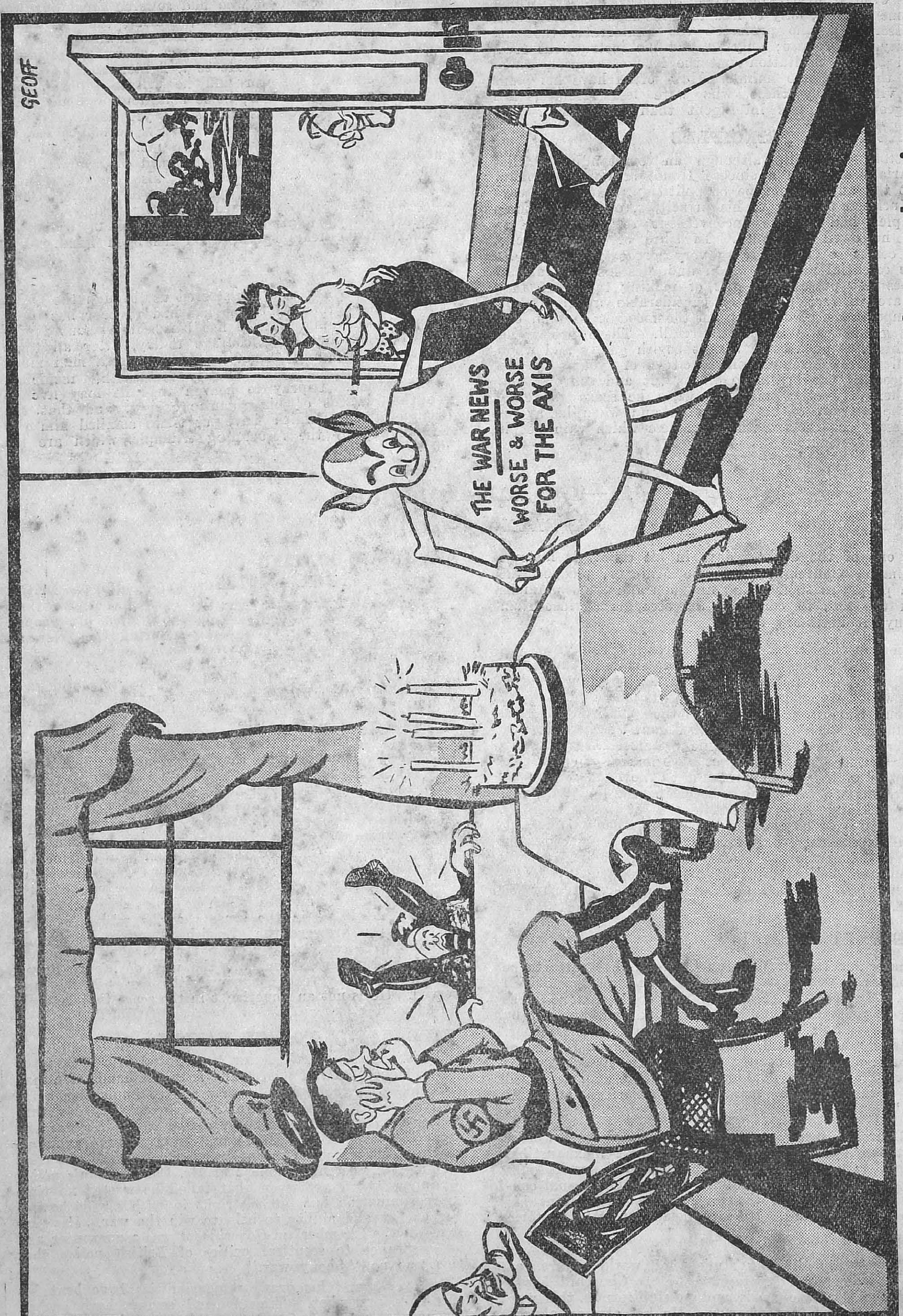
Never since he became the leader and head of the British nation has Mr. Churchill found it necessary or expedient to sugar-coat his messages or demands upon its people. While Hitler and Goebbels were assuring the German people that British bombers never would penetrate Berlin's defences and that the war would be won easily and soon, Mr. Churchill was calling upon Britons to stand fast, warning them that they would be bombed unmercifully by the *Luftwaffe* and promising them nothing but "blood and tears, toil and sweat." Long before the ordeal of fire began for London, the Prime Minister told the writer that in the hour of trial they would not "flinch" and he was right.

In the somewhat outmoded terminology of pre-war politics, Mr. Churchill was classed as a Tory and an "imperialist," as perhaps he is. But no party could quite contain such a dynamic intellect, such a boundless personality. It is better to describe him as a patriot who is a realist in politics. At times he has lined himself up with the Liberals; at times he has stood alone, battling for a principle or an idea which he believed right. He is an "imperialist" in the sense that he wishes with all his heart to preserve the British Empire because he believes with complete sincerity that through its preservation and American support the way of life so deeply rooted in both great commonwealths can best be preserved. He is not an imperialist in the sense that he seeks to expand the territory under the British flag.

IMPLACABLE FOE OF NAZISM

It is a fortunate thing for the United States that the government of our strongest ally is in the hands of a man so able, so versatile in adversity and so implacable a foe of Nazism as Winston Churchill. From the day that Hitler came to power he never ceased to cry his warning from the floor of the House and from every available rostrum, that Nazism meant war. He was the strongest and most consistent opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement, yet when that failed he wasted no time in recrimination but pitched right in with all his boundless energy and ability to help to win the war. His presence in the Chamberlain Government was a guarantee and an assurance to sceptical critics of British policy that this was no "phony war."

The years and his grave responsibilities have bent his shoulders somewhat. Tragedy and sorrow have curbed his natural prankishness, but nothing can daunt his love of freedom and his determination that freedom shall prevail upon this earth. With him at its head, Americans need have no misgivings or qualms regarding an alliance with the British Government. As long as he is Prime Minister—and that, unless death takes him, probably will be for the duration of the war and for some time after—there can be no peace or compromise with Nazi Germany.



Hitler's Four-year-old War: "Look at this lovely dress they've given me for my birthday present!"

Men of Destiny: Thumb-nail Sketches

EISENHOWER

GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER has been called a soldier's soldier.

What kind of a man is he? Tall, lean, with blue eyes, he is tough. He is modest—being the "Boss" doesn't change him—and deals quietly but rapidly with issues, letting nothing ruffle him.

Some military men are intense disciplinarians; Eisenhower is not, though he insists upon discipline. Watching him about headquarters the salient fact which strikes one is his "lack of front," his quiet ability to get on with people. He is well liked by officers and men.

This General demands results, he is not impressed by suave talk. He hates indecision and mistakes. When aroused he has a razor-sharp tongue. He is generally considered a brilliant conversationalist.

General Eisenhower is a man who, while sending out relays of observers and listening to them, makes his own decisions. When he goes to the front he takes the same risks and undergoes the same hardships as the private soldier.

General Eisenhower has grown with his job, but he remains essentially the same: conscientious, daring but careful; a democrat and a good mixer; and a superb administrator as well.

ALEXANDER

THERE is nothing in this General which smacks of showmanship. Neither in appearance nor manner nor the way General Sir Harold Alexander talks is there anything remarkable.

Logic, will-power, a balanced outlook and boundless energy—General Alexander has them all. He is a complete soldier the Axis can't flurry. He speaks quickly, jerkily.

An Irish Guardsman, a horseman, a man who rather likes to paint, and has a wife and three children at home—it is all very normal.

His modesty is a by-word in the Army. He gets on well with people. He wins because men want to fight for him. He talks and works with the same unemotional efficiency with which he conducts his campaigns.

Each time you see him it is exactly the same: the same neat figure, direct, rather hard eyes, and a manner that is somehow jaunty and alert. He inspires confidence. There are no violent contrasts in him, no marked idiosyncrasies or prejudices.

General Alexander is no ascetic. He both drinks and smokes, has a warm sense of humour. In the last analysis, he is a professional. And to him the war is more important than the General.

"Attack, attack, attack" is his slogan, and though in Burma he had little wherewith to attack, in Africa and Sicily he has shown what that slogan implies.

THE LADY TRUTH

By R.G.

Sweet Truth is lost, and who will seek and find her
When all the paths are dark with storms of lies?
If wicked hands have seized to bind and blind her,
Who will not rage that knows her lovely eyes?

When war's abroad the lady Truth they ravish,
And strumpet Lie they painfully bedeck
With all her robes and ornaments, and lavish
Her pearls and diamonds on a withered neck.

The lady Truth O oft has been forsaken;
Long centuries have known her grief and fear;
And legion-strong the wretch who has her taken
And wronged and to her crying stopped his ear.

But Truth's immortal; none can shame or tame her.
Though painted Lie awhile beguile and blind,
Yet clearer eyes reject the false defamer
And bright Truth lights again the unclouded mind.

MONTGOMERY

GENERAL MONTGOMERY is the personification of a soldierly conscience, alert, keen, brooking no slackness. He prays night and morning, reads the Bible every day.

His statements are definite and precise. There is a puritan austerity about him, as also, somewhere, an almost Bohemian flamboyancy.

To Montgomery generalship is both a profession and a hobby, work and recreation. It absorbs his interest and he applies to the job of tracking down the Hun all the gusto of a big game-hunter.

Sparten simplicity marks his personal habits and tastes. He seldom eats meat and is sparing in the use of other foods. He neither drinks nor smokes. His own personal appearance while campaigning would not always pass parade ground inspection.

Before he addresses officers, an aide requests them not to smoke, and Montgomery himself may ask them to get done with all coughing and sneezing before he speaks. His words are brisk and clipped, they roll over with dogmatic crispness.

Monty of El Alamein holds no secrets from his troops; he ensures that they know as much about the battle as he knows himself. He calls them, from the top to the bottom, rank by rank, "my soldiers."

CUNNINGHAM

HE either fears his fate too much,
  Or his deserts are small,
Who dares not put it to the touch,
  To win or lose it all.

That is what Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham believes, and how he acts.

Certainly, the Mediterranean has seen since Nelson's day no more remarkable officer of the British Navy struggling at once—and attaining—for its mastery and freedom.

Tough and rough, Cunningham believes, like Nelson, that ships are made to use, and does not hesitate to throw more and more into action and go the whole hog if necessary to fulfil his purpose.

In planning and carrying out the North African campaigns he has worked in concord and amity with Admiral King, whose proverbial temper he has no doubt been able to emulate from time to time.

The fact is there are no good stories about Sir Andrew and his memorable sayings which are easily "printable."

Perhaps that is as it should be for an English seadog in the great tradition.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham is no more a young man, and shows the sign of strain and age.

But this witty though sad-looking mariner who "dares to put it to the touch" every day and any day has weathered many a storm in the past and is capable of weathering many more in days to come.

STILWELL

AS you talk with General Joseph Stilwell of the United States Army—known to his own troops as "Uncle Joe" and to the Chinese soldiers who serve under him as General Sze—watch the play of emotions in his eyes, his smile, his mannerisms, you are deeply conscious of the earnestness of the man.

A shirt-sleeve general, many call him. An indefatigable worker, he is still well despite his 60-odd years. With a bed roll, a tommy gun and a can of beans, he usually tours the front lines in a tiny jeep to see things for himself.

Stilwell always keeps close contact with his men. He rarely loses his temper, but when he does you can (as an old-timer once said) see it "coming and he can do a more complete job of bawling out in fewer words than anyone else."

As he talks with you his natural good humour is infectious. Disarmingly unaffected, direct and to the points in speech, yet respectful of your opinion whether he agrees or disagrees.

He loves a good story and can tell a good one himself. He likes to sit down and swap yarns, banter wisecracks, play an occasional practical joke, and anticipate the point of a story with a simple "Yeah, yeah."

He is very much a plain home and family man. It is said that the best way to get hold of his attention is to ask about his family.

"Uncle Joe" is a born leader of men.

TIMOSHENKO

MARSHAL SEMYON TIMOSHENKO looks like the popular idea of a Russian soldier. He is enormous in stature, well over six feet and weighs more than 200 pounds. Marble-bald, grey eyes, heavy rough features, with hands like shovels.

He talks in a deep voice, frequently gesticulating. He is an expert horseman.

Timoshenko is not married. He lives very modestly. He likes sport, especially riding and skiing. His physical strength is evident in the sense of actual force as well as that of stamina and resistance, and his career is punctuated with testimony to both phases.

He is brave and, by example, inspires courage in others. Those who know him well speak of his tenacity, his inability to admit defeat. His massive forehead gives hint of a high degree of intellectual development, and determination is shown by his powerful nose and chin.

A man of inflexible courage and will power, a stern disciplinarian and a realist, he will be remembered as loyal and steadfast, a stubborn soldier, single-purposed and strong.

Timoshenko holds all the highest Red Army decorations for ability and personal bravery. He has been wounded several times, but his magnificent frame can absorb much punishment.

He understands the needs and minds of his soldiers. After all, he is one of them. He knows it and so do they.

TEDDER

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER is the man who has "pattern-bombed" the Axis, and left Reichsmarshal Otto Kesselring, Axis C.-in.-C., in the Mediterranean, flummoxed, licking his wounds.

There is something seemingly contradictory in the nature of this small-statured, perky generalissimo of the air, with ears that stick out like jug-handles, and lively blue eyes set in a red, gaunt face of skin and bone.

Like so many short men, he is cambative and argumentative. He will talk to anyone about anything, and all the time he is learning.

His manner is informal. He asks sergeant-pilots and pilot-officers whether they have been on such-and-such "op," or what do they think of so and so. As often as not, the answers come tumbling back blunt, terse and sincere. That is what he likes.

In public there is an air about him of intense alertness and boundless energy. But see him off guard in moments of repose, and you catch a glimpse of sadness and dreaminess and cultured delicacy.

The war has brought him not only honours such as a Knighthood, and a great command, but also personal loss and sorrow. His eldest son was killed in a raid on Germany, and his wife in an air crash near Cairo.

Tedder believes in all-out air war: "War is a beastly thing, and the sooner you get it over the better."

PAI CHUNG-HSI

BY birth, background and bank balance, China's great strategist, General Pai Chung-hsi, had little to take him along the path to fame. His passward to distinction has been sheer ability. He is a self-made man.

Tall for a Chinese, General Pai, who is 52, walks with a slight, barely noticeable limp. He neither smokes nor drinks.

Pai leads a simple life, has no personal ambitions. a tireless worker, he is unostentatious to a fault.

The story is told that when he first took up residence in Chungking, he used such an old battered Ford Sedan that his car was often held up at the entrance of Government offices. The sentries couldn't believe that a high military officer would use such a battered vehicle.

His grasp of international affairs is remarkable, though he has never been abroad.

He has a profound interest in history, both Chinese and foreign, and is an expert penman and scholar.

A good listener and a good public speaker, he not only addresses his own troops but public gatherings as well. The subject is well laid out and well-chosen words come out slowly, clearly.

He wears usually a rather serious manner, but with those whom he knows, he relaxes, and wouldn't mind having a pleasant chat.

MACARTHUR

WHEN General Douglas MacArthur went from Corrigidor to Australia and took over command of the South-West Pacific, he said: "I shall do my best. I shall keep the soldier's faith." Yes, "the soldier's faith." Those three words give the cue to the character of the man.

His courage and organizational ability are unquestionable. He came out of the last war twice wounded, once gassed, seven times cited for extraordinary valour, 37 times decorated with Allied honours. He holds America's highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honour.

MacArthur has had a story-book life—full of bests, firsts, mosts and onlys. Handicaps and disasters only spur this General further on.

Tall, lean, handsome, sloping-shouldered, MacArthur, at 62, looks years younger. His black hair is so combed that it minimises his growing baldness. High forehead; narrow face; thin, sensitive nose and mouth; dark, flashing eyes—his movements are restless, nervous, intense.

In conversation the General is pyrotechnic. He strides up and down the office, purpling the air with oratory. But beneath this baroque facade of rhetoric, MacArthur's ideas make sober sense.

HARRIS

BRITAIN'S Bomber Chief, Sir Arthur Harris, always tries to keep one jump ahead of the Luftwaffe. He is always thinking of plans—he thinks of them almost 24 hours a day.

He has less sleep than one would believe possible; he does a great part of the thinking at night, and if there is an important attack on, he does not sleep at all until it is over. It is not great responsibilities that keep him awake—it is interest, as he says himself. He believes in cunning as well as strength.

The eyes of Sir Arthur look at you straight and quizzically from under cliff-like brows. His look is so direct and searching that you forget the rest of the average English face—the plain, straight nose and quite exceptionally strong chin.

A tall giant of a man, he has a sense of humour and is bluff and hearty. He loves and understands machines. One of his traits is the importance he attaches to punctuality.

His sole hobby, his staff believe, is his work. He prefers cigarettes to pipe or cigars, and, when he reads, it is usually a volume of history or a book on farming. Nowadays he reads a good deal about social conditions.

He picks men by their first record. If a man with a good record fails, the record no longer counts. He gives a man a second chance if the misjudgment is understandable, but will suffer no repetition. Tough he is, but reasonable as well.

POUND

IT is a tonic experience—meeting Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, supreme professional head of the Royal Navy.

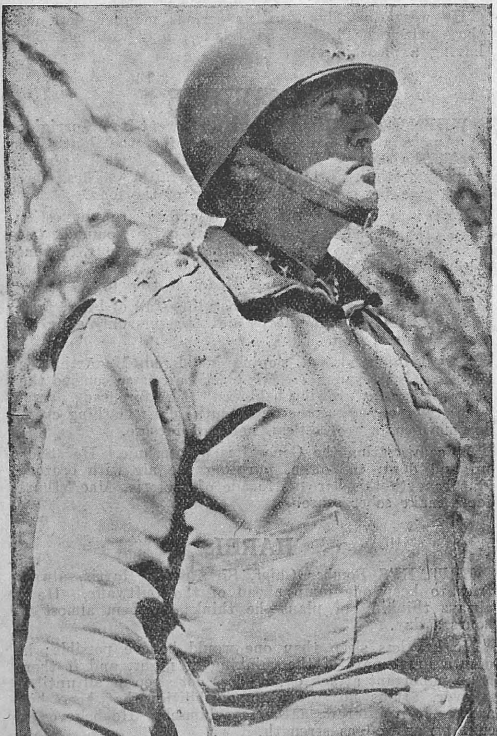
Even after almost four years of colossal cares and responsibilities, he is the same, neither harassed nor worn out, imperturbable.

His " brainstorms " often supply initiative which experienced politicians lack. With bent head calmly listening, putting in a word here and there, placating, explaining. His ingenuity has played a large role in Britain's naval successes. His brilliant organizational mind straightens out bottlenecks.

Meet him, and your overwhelming impression will be of a hearty sailor's laugh ringing reassurance in your ears. That is also what the men who work under him will tell you. When nerves are strained to breaking point and the men are jittery, Sir Dudley's breezy good humour keeps them going in fine mettle.

Sir Dudley possesses the genius for taking infinite pains over details. His ability for leadership is remarkable. He is an indefatigable worker and he works and lives on the " job."

He never fails to hand out " a bit of sugar " whenever it is due—thus the skipper of a small vessel, say, if he has shot down a German bomber gets immediately a message of congratulation from the Admiralty.



General George Smith Patton, Jr. Commander of the newly-formed Seventh United States Army, who led the American troops in Sicily.

PATTON

" OLD Blood and Guts "—that is the army's nickname for Lieut.-Genl. George Patton. His innumerable daring exploits, his brilliant imaginative profanity and his striking more than six feet tall, figure have given him many others too.

He is one of the most highly respected and best-liked officers in the United States Army. Colourful of speech and character, General Patton likes to lead his men personally, and feels a close kinship with privates, who respond enthusiastically to his tough, down-to-earth speeches.

" What do you think that fool of a son of mine did the other day? " said his father once, refering to an incident at West Point. Young Patton had been seen in the butts standing between the targets during rapid fire practice. His explanation was: " I wanted to see what it is like to be under fire." That is Patton.

Tanks have been his hobby for 25 years. In the last war he commanded the first United States Tank Brigade. One day a mined bridge had to be crossed at any cost. Patton walked over it in front of three tanks.

At 58, " Old Blood and Guts," it is said, can run faster than the average West Point graduate. He always rides on top of a tank and carries two pearl-handed pistols.

Among other high decorations, Patton holds the Congressional Medal of Honour.

ZHUKOV

FORTY-SIX-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV, one of Russia's outstanding Generals, is tall, heavily built, square-jawed, with steely eyes and quiet, composed features.

His features are those of the typical Russian peasant: his lips are heavy and his nose strong. His shaven skull is as round as a brilliant ball. His face is oval and his eyes are piercing.

The impression Zhukov gives is one of enormous, quiet, imperturbable strength; the strength of a big, heavily charged machinery, which, at a switch, will work smoothly, relentlessly, and devastatingly. No wonder they call him a human dynamo.

Zhukov is a ruthless chief. He knows no obstacles and scorns the word " impossible." It is his firm conviction that the first task of a commander is to weed out incompetence, red tape and sloth. He eliminates officers who fall down on a job.

He has amazing physical stamina, has Zhukov. He never falls ill, never seems to tire out.

He has no politics. He never makes speeches and never files Orders of the Day. Except the oath at Moscow (when he assembled his staff, gave a short look and said: " Raise your hands. Repeat, ' We take this oath: Moscow will not fall ' "), no word of his has ever become public property.

EAKER

A soft-spoken Texan, Major-General Ira Clarence Eaker, of the United States Air Force, has an agile athletic body. The sharp firm lines of his features give one an impression of quiet dignity and strength.

His unassuming and retiring habits sometimes mislead people into thinking that he is shy. He isn't. Fact of the matter is that he never bullies or blusters. When displeased, not a muscle of his face changes and there isn't even as much as flicker of the eye-lids. All the same the offender intuitively knows where exactly he is standing.

Restless by nature, he likes always to be up at something. He believes in exercise and the few spare moments he can snatch from his daily work he spends playing tennis, golf and soft ball. A game of bridge or poker he also enjoys.

Except for an occasional glass of sherry for sociability's sake, he hardly ever touches anything.

Eaker is extremely fair to the men under him. He expects tailor-made efficiency from his subordinates and is insistent on that. The intense loyalty and sympathy he has for his men makes him suffer if the results of a raid show heavy casualties. And if people do not know of it, it is because he knows how to conceal his feelings.

FREYBURG

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BERNARD CYRIL FREYBURG is one of the bravest soldiers in the world. He has gained the highest awards the British Army can bestow—his medal ribbons include the Victoria Cross.

For sheer physical daring and for the inexplicable habit of turning up always in the middle of battle, his record has been equalled by few. He has an extraordinary flair for finding the fight and staying there.

Freyburg gives you the impression of a dashing, stubborn campaigner, given to the unorthodox, who upsets the careful schemes of the enemy.

Still a young man, physically as vigorous as ever, Freyburg is 6 feet tall, and both broad and strong. Swimming and yatching remain his chief sports. His thirst for adventure is remarkable.

Freyburg is as loyal a friend as he is a brave soldier. His devotion to Sir James Barrie, author of "Peter Pan", was as unwavering as his courage in battle. During Barrie's illness Freyburg would sleep beside him with a cord attached to his wrist so that he would wake up at the slightest movement. Barrie described him as "Peter Pan grown up." They were old friends.

Freyburg has a son. He ran away from school to join the army in 1939, but was sent back because he was too young.

LINDSELL

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, Sir Wilfred Lindsell, they say, is a man who was born with logistics in his veins. Logistics, which is an American word, means according to Lindsell, "the technique of movement and maintenance." He has no degree for it, but he is said to be the world's greatest authority on logistics.

In the North African Campaign he had to think 2,000 miles ahead. He had to see that Montgomery's army got its supplies in the longest march in military history. And he did it without a hitch.

Lindsell is a born organizer and administrator. He knows what is wanted and how to get it and he never spares himself or the staff that he chooses with meticulous care and which has always believed in him implicitly.

To-day his fair hair is greying slightly at the temples, but the deep-set eyes below the high forehead and thick eyebrows have lost none of their brightness. Genial and friendly, the firm lines of his mouth break easily into a smile or a laugh.

He is small, slim, sandy and handsome. He carries all the figures in his head and hurls them at you.

He is 58 but looks a lot younger. To him the Germans are always the "Huns", a fine battle "a good show", and a brilliant General "a good fellow".

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia.

MOUNTBATTEN

TALL, slim, with dark hair, and eloquent grey-green eyes which narrow in concentration and then open wide when he laughs, Lord Louis Mountbatten has a captivating charm.

There is nothing placid about Mountbatten. He shakes hands with you the way a sailor does. His handclasp is hard and firm.

He talks quickly in a rather high voice. He makes quick gestures with his hands which are slender, slender as steel can be and yet strong.

There isn't a false note in him. Mountbatten is hard, cold and shrewd. He does not scatter praise around just to make conversation go.

His analytical mind loves calculations and planning ahead. He wants to make everything more efficient than it was ever before. And in that quest he knows no stopping. He works late himself and expects total effort from his staff.

Mountbatten enjoys a good laugh, doesn't mind stopping the "ice-cream wallah" and buying one. He is a gay social figure.

He likes to read detective novels, to ride and fish, and play polo. Mountbatten can make any place lively in work or in play.

ANDERSON

A quiet determined Scot, General Kenneth Arthur Anderson is a soldier both by choice and family tradition. He was born on Christmas Day, 52 years ago, in Bombay Presidency.

As General Staff Officer (I) with the Fourth Indian Division at Secunderabad in 1936, he helped to train the men for war. Since then the Fourth Indian Division—from Sidi Barrani in December 1940, to Mareth and Enfidaville in the spring of 1943—has written its name in history and has more than amply repaid Anderson's faith.

Scotland, India and soldiering have been his life-long passions. During intervals in his career he delighted in settling down for a while in the Highlands, to tramp the mountain sides, to swim in the lochs, to fish and shoot, and to make friends with his neighbours.

Candour of mind and sympathy have won and kept for him the respect and affection of a host of friends. He has been equally at home with peasants, priests and princes—and especially with soldiers.

Always, wherever he has served, he has made the welfare of his men his personal concern. There is a quiet confidence about him that communicates itself to his listeners. He radiates a suppressed energy and seems to convey that he knows both how to husband and expend it.

SHAPOSHINKOV

VERY little has been said or written in Russia about the personality of Marshal Shaposhinkov, Chief of the General Staff.

Born in a small town in the Urals in 1882, Shaposhinkov grew up in the quiet atmosphere of a provincial home. His role has been more than a military secret, it has been an enigma. Nothing in his youth seemed to point to the splendid career he was to make in Russia later.

At the age of 34 he was a Colonel. What distinguished him at the time from many Tsarist officers was his very humane attitude towards his soldiers.

His manners have remained almost pedantically reserved. But in his feelings and sentiments he has become one with the new generation of Russia's heroic warriors. He has become the living link between the past and the present.

He possesses enormous military knowledge and a limitless strategical patience. Books by and about Clausewitz, Napolean, Lee and other military theorists—he knows them all inside out.

Shaposhinkov has been described as "Stalin's walking reference library and military mind."

McNAUGHTON

AS a boy, time after time, Andy had heard the men who came into his dad's trading post grips about the gophers. These rodents burrowed under wheat fields, dug holes that cost more than one fine horse its fine leg.

So, from a length of pipe, he and a pal built themselves a cannon. It was fired by blasting powder and, using potatoes for ammunition, they knocked off quite a few gophers.

Andy was 10 at the time. To-day, at 56, he is known as Lieutenant-General Andrew George McNaughton. His views haven't changed in 46 years. He still believes the best method of defence is to attack.

With his gold-laced cap pushed to the back of his head, his stiff hair bristling out, hunched shoulders and body lean and angular, he sits and plans with uncanny foresight.

McNaughton is more than a soldier. He is also a scientist who will get the answer to a problem or kill himself trying. Army and science are the two chief interests of his life. He is the inventor of a Cathode-Ray direction finder.

He has a passion for accuracy. McNaughton is not one of those bosses who takes the statement of a superintendent or a mechanic as gospel.

He not only asks questions, he picks up hammers and hits things when he wants to know whether that joint is solid or that plate heat-treated. He is an expert mechanic.

BUDENNY

IN the eyes of most Russians Marshal Semion Budenny is something super-human. Physically, though about 60, he is still superb.

He has lots of brawn on his fine body, rides like a trooper, fences without guards, can snuff out a candle with a revolver bullet at 40 paces.

He has always been a great fighter; manly to excess, he is a born leader in the medieval sense of the term. Many an old soldier is summed in his moustache, and Budenny is stated to have said this of his magnificent eight-incher: "One end of it is directed against the enemies of my country and the other is for the ladies."

He never knew fear. When he completed a mission (during the many skirmishes he won in the Revolution), he would go with a delighted grin to his commander and ask: "Whom do I strike next?"

The story is told that Trotsky once scolded him for not sending in a written report about a battle.

"But I won it," Budenny protested.

"How am I to know that?" asked Trotsky.

"I brought my army back. Whenever I go out to battle and fail to bring my army back, you will know that I lost."

His praise, it is said, makes men warm in winter, and he can kill with no other ammunition than unprintable words.

FRASER

ADMIRAL Sir Bruce Fraser has the reputation of being the greatest gunnery expert in the Royal Navy.

Throughout his whole naval career, Sir Bruce has displayed the brilliance of his mathematical mind. Precision, accuracy and planning—he excels in them all.

He hasn't got the keen piercing features popularly associated with the typical naval officer. His face is full, the eyes look thoughtful, the mouth sensitive. He is a cheerful kindly soul who makes a bright but very forthright after-dinner speech.

For the last 40 years he has been trying to find spare time for sport and entertainment. A glance at his career shows how impossible that has been.

For the duration, at any rate, he can rule relaxation out. When peace comes Admiral Fraser will be able to enjoy the gardening and the golf and the horse-riding which he likes so much.

A man who can grasp things in a flash, his motto is: "Pack your punches with all you've got!"

Alike at ease whether it be in the planning departments of the Admiralty or with organizing the building of ships and provision of materials, or in devising counter-measures to meet the U-boat menace, Admiral Fraser is an out-and-out realist.

STARK

TURN the conversation to U-boats and the Battle of the Atlantic, and watch the reaction of Admiral Harold R. Stark. The genial, friendly, quiet-spoken man, who might as well pass for a business executive at the summit of a successful career, changes perceptibly.

Suddenly the jaw sets, there is a flash of the determined eye, and he is every inch the sailor with a fight in hand. That fine head with its crest of white hair looks impressive.

His schedule amazes his younger associates. Up at 6-45 every morning, he starts work at 8 and carries on till midnight. There is no time left for the hobbies of peace days—sailing of small boats and photography.

He never forgets the birthdays of his associates. He collects good stories and tells them effectively. Even the most junior officers of his command can see him to discuss their problems. They find him attentive, friendly, unhurried.

The phrase "stark mad" never seemed less apt. Here is "Stark sane."

Old associates call him Betty, a name tagged on to him since his midshipman days, after General John Stark's famous statement just before the battle of Bennington: "We win to-night or Betty Stark will be a widow."

His outlook on life and his career as well have been coloured by the conviction that frankness and sincerity are the best policy.

POWNALL

THOUGH, logical and resourceful, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pownall has been described as one of the intellectuals of the British Army—a soldier with a hundred per cent blitzkrieg mind.

With a mind that is receptive as well as malleable he learns things almost instinctively and applies whatever he learns to the tasks on hand. New ideas, new methods, are his watchwords.

A first-class brain activates this first-class soldier. Bold and clear thinking, with up-to-the-minute knowledge of military tactics, he knows what he talks and means every word of it.

Pownall is a ruthless stickler for efficiency. Nor are his abilities as an organizer less remarkable. Delay and incompetency he never forgives.

Out of khaki, this small well-groomed man, whose mouth under the fair moustache is hard and firmly set, resembles one of the young professors at British universities.

But behind that suggestion of aloofness so characteristic of a scientist is a magnificent knowledge of soldiering and every aspect of organization which in a modern army is the linchpin of success. Field Marshal Lord Wavell once rated him as one of Britain's finest fighting generals.

QUARTET

By R.G.

CHINA Five years alone against a ruthless foe
They stubbornly engaged their arms entire,
Ready to face sharp wind and raging fire
And stagger on beneath each heavy blow,

ENGLAND Staggering beneath heavy repeated blow
That wrapped round factory and flat and spire,
Civil and spiritual wealth, consuming fire,
Long months alone they faced a savage foe.

CHINA Not fearful when their fortune teetered low,
Not spirit-damped from bivouac in the mire,
Their factories borne on backs that would not tire,
Their hoes borne endless miles new fields to sow.

RUSSIA The plan-born factories blacked out with fire,
The endless miles of corn-fields trampled low,
Long months retreating from the ruthless foe
They stemmed the shock and held and would not tire.
They stubbornly engaged their arms in ire
To slog it out like boxers toe to toe,
Until hope came and with a heavy blow
They flayed outrageous armies in red mire.

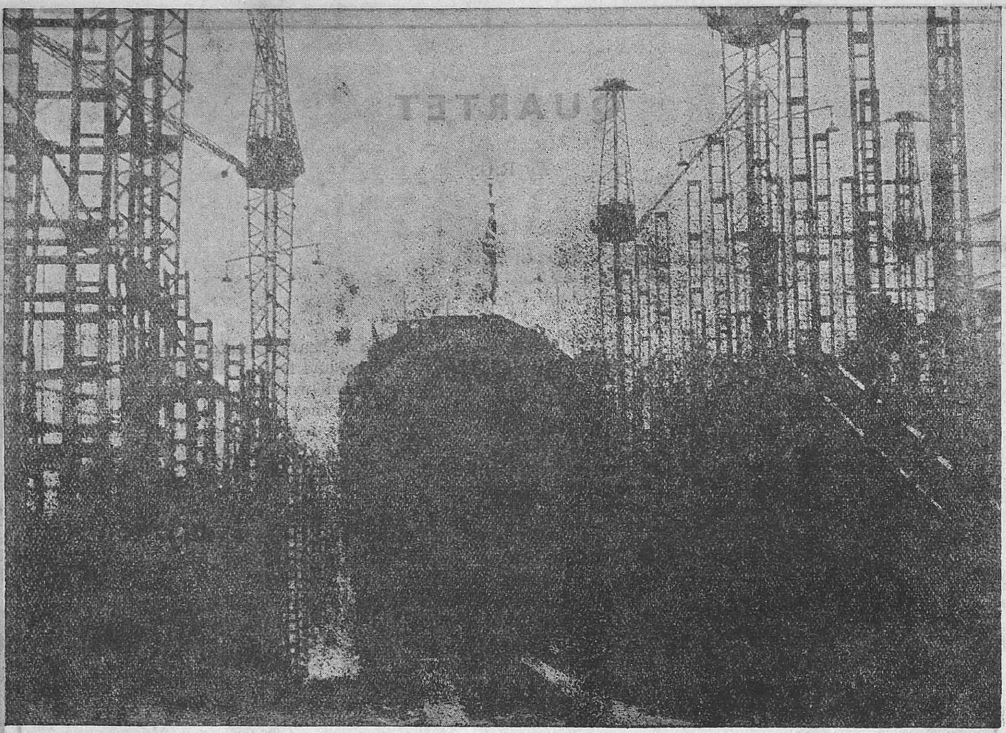
AMERICA These stubbornly engage their arms entire,
Their hearts ablaze with rage from treacherous blow
That tore, while envoys smiled, through shield and bow.
Now factories, forges, tractors—son and sire—
Inherited skill, courage and undamped ire,
And cheerful gift of fortune, in action grow
Through the long months of pain. The reckless foe
Staggers to face endless new-fuel'd fire.

ENGLAND Their woes borne with a smile, their shields aglow
With blazon of courageous heart and ire,
They stubbornly engaged their arms entire
More cheerful when their fortune guttered low.
And then hope came in spate. Abundant planes,
Whitleys and Lancasters in midnight flight,
Pounded relentlessly the German might.
New helpers stemmed the shock and bore the pains
Unfainting ; shaken from uneasy ease
The eagles parried and struck on steppes and seas.

RUSSIA Rending relentlessly the German might,
Not wearying in fortune's depth or height,
They flog their strength along without repose,
Unfainting. A Kraken rises from the snows
Whom Siegfried harried and struggling may appease
Only with blood poured out in ceaseless seas.

AMERICA To end relentlessly the unsought fight
The eagles untarrying strike on every breeze ;
Height-haunting Fortress unslaked sorrow sows,
Avenger robs the robber of repose.
O untamed hope in spate ! exultant flight
Mews mighty youth and beats Hell to its knees.

CHINA They held the river gorge and rock-rimmed plains
Against the breaker from the eastern seas.
They sucked the marrow of the Nipponese
Until hope came, like late abundant rains,
With help to bid them stir new-sinewed might
And end relentlessly the unsought fight.



A NEW SLOOP FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.—A new sloop for the Royal Indian Navy was launched recently on Clydebank. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Vice Admiral J. H. Godfrey, C.B.R.N., Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy. Photo shows the new sloop going down the shipway.

GREAT BRITAIN

What Britain has Done—The Navy

IN 1940, Britain was fighting in the seven seas with only a 21-mile strip of water between her and invasion. The British Navy alone remained as Hitler's sole barrier to a total victory.

The tide turned, and on the Tunisian beaches three years later, Britain paid back the debt of Dunkirk. The Royal Navy has always been and still is Britain's sure shield, her most potent weapon of attack.

In his blueprint for conquest Hitler reckoned without the sea and the British Navy.

The Royal Navy, like the British Army, has had to overcome great adversity of circumstance. The collapse of France and the entry of Italy and Japan into the war threw perhaps the greatest burden of all upon the Navy.

SMALL CONVOY LOSS

Nevertheless, well over 120,000 British and Allied vessels have been convoyed and losses in these convoys up to December 1942, have been kept down to about one-half of one per cent.

The Royal Navy, together with the Merchant Navy, saved the bulk of the B.E.F. in the evacuation from Norway, Dunkirk, Greece and Crete.

Troops are being convoyed enormous distances to battle fronts all over the world.

To send reinforcements to the Middle East round the Cape is a voyage of 12,000 miles and the route to India is about the same.

In troop convoys losses have been very small. Out of about 3,000,000 soldiers who have been moved all over the world, only 1,348 have been killed or drowned, including those missing.

The Minesweeping Branch of the Royal Navy has played a most important part in the safe arrival of these convoys in all parts of the world.

Mines have to be swept in the coastal waters round Britain, throughout the Mediterranean, in the Cape area and round the coasts of India and Australia.

The number of mines destroyed in the swept channels would have been sufficient if each had been Lethal, to destroy the whole British merchant fleet twice over.

Six hundred British naval vessels are at sea at any given moment and some of them at sea for periods undreamed of in pre-war days.

Five million tons of German and Italian merchant shipping were sunk or captured, and nearly 3,000,000 tons damaged by the Royal Navy together with the Royal Air Force up to March 3, 1943. Two Axis battleships, 14 cruisers, 87 destroyers, many submarines, and still more naval auxiliaries, have been destroyed.

Three hundred enemy supply ships were sunk by British submarines in the first three years of war.

British submarines had sunk 1,000,000 tons of Axis shipping in the Mediterranean alone by January 23, 1943.

Eighty-seven German and Italian warships were sunk or damaged by British submarines in the first three years of war.

In the Mediterranean the Royal Navy has won all major actions including those at Taranto and Cape Matapan.

Not one British warship has been sunk by an Italian surface vessel during the three years since Italy entered the war.

It is calculated that by March 1943, the Italian fleet had lost 10 cruisers, 48 destroyers and a large number of submarines.

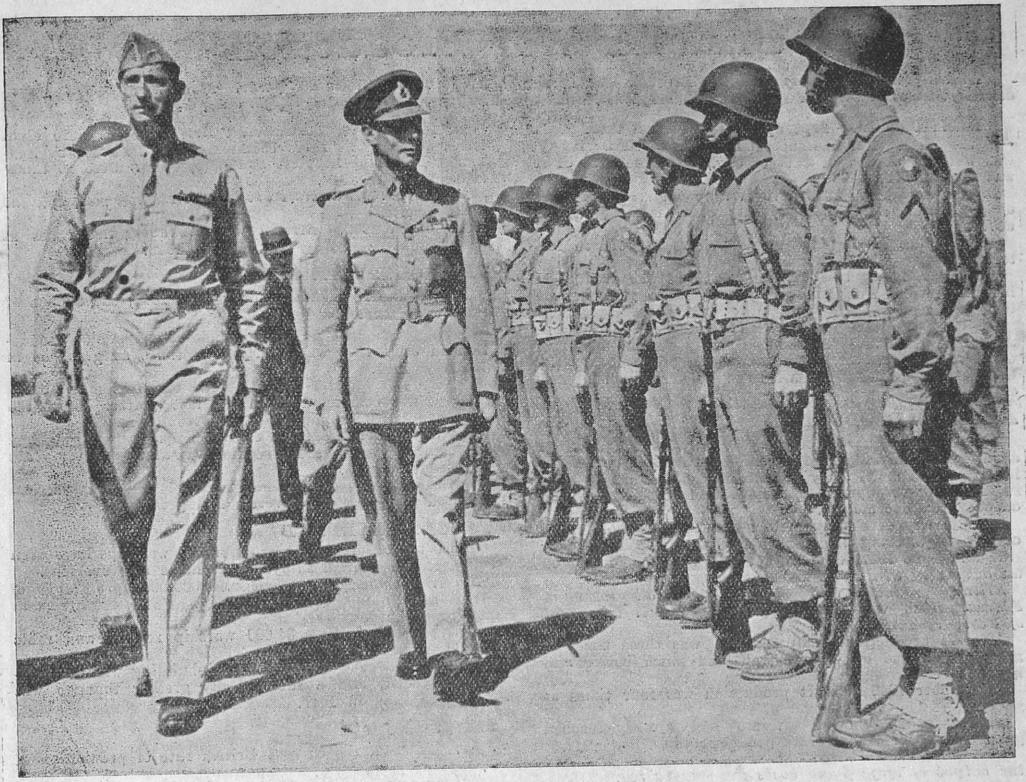
British warships have scored notable successes against the German fleet, including the sinking of the German battleships *Graf Spee* and *Bismark*.

SUNK BY UNITED KINGDOM FORCES

By May 1942, apart from the operations in the Far East, 86 per cent of the German and Italian surface warships so far destroyed, sunk or captured; 89 per cent of all enemy merchantships put out of action; 94 per cent of the enemy submarines destroyed by all the Allies, were sunk by United Kingdom forces.

The Royal Navy was primarily responsible for the highly successful landing of allied forces in French North Africa.

Eight hundred and fifty ships, including 350 warships of all sizes, were engaged in this great amphibious operation.



KING INSPECTS UNITED STATES TROOPS IN AFRICA.—King George of England and Lt.-Gen. Mark W. Clark **(left)**, *Commander of the Fifth United States Army, inspect an American guard of honour during the King's recent tour of Allied forces in North Africa. This is a print from the original negative of a photograph previously serviced from a radio-photo negative.*

Reciprocal Aid to United States

AMERICA has been lease-lending valuable aid to Britain, but what has Britain done to help America? Britain is helping America when where she can—gratis. The philosophy of lend-lease in reverse amounts to something like this: "You want this. We've got it. Take it—and forget it."

The American Army "couldn't have carried out the operations in North Africa without reciprocal lend-lease," says the big boy on lend-lease, Major-General John Lee. He is in charge of the U.S. Services of Supply in the European theatre, and he ought to know.

If you wonder what the Americans get from the British, here's just a list. There can be little book-keeping in this respect, and, according to Major George Spiegelberg, American recorder of the General Purchasing Board in the European theatre, if accurate records were kept half a division of men would be engaged in valuing aid received by American soldiers, sailors and airmen; which again goes to show that the Atlantic is not a one-way street.

In September 1941, the production of three Canadian shell-making factories, working exclusively for Britain, was diverted to the United States.

All accommodation and facilities for United States troops in the United Kingdom are provided by Britain as reciprocal aid.

A large proportion of all the British army and civilian labour force available for Military construction has been engaged in building hundreds of barracks, airfields, hospitals, supply depots, roads and other facilities for U.S. forces.

It is estimated that the construction programme undertaken in the United Kingdom for the U.S. Forces will, when completed, involve an expenditure by Britain of £150,000,000.

Two of the biggest aircraft maintenance depots in the world have been handed over to the Americans.

One was specially built and another, already in existence, was handed over intact. It covers an area of 600 acres.

NO CASH PAYMENT

U.S. forces in Britain are provided with many types of supplies, including bombs, shells, ammunition, anti-tank mines, spitfires, as well as large quantities of food from British stocks, to supplement U.S. army rations.

The equipment and tools of a complete anti-aircraft gun barrel factory, and of 12 shell-producing plants, have been sent from Britain to the United States as reciprocal aid.

Britain has sent America machine-tools, anti-aircraft guns, ammunition, Rolls-Royce engines and thousands of barrage balloons.

Such supplies are lend-leased by Britain to America with no cash payment in return.

Britain has supplied America with her newest inventions such as radiolocators and astrographs.

Britain has made available to America the results of her practical experience in various campaigns, and has supplied much valuable military and technical information.

The British Merchant Navy—larger than the American transports many American troops overseas. British warships and aircraft also help to protect the convoys over long stretches of ocean.

A number of American warships damaged in action have already been put back into shape at British Naval Bases.

Ship's stores, fuel oil, water, harbour and stevedore expenses are all lend-leased to American warships and merchantmen.

British aircraft of Coastal Command, destroyers, corvettes and trawlers have helped the Americans in their fight against the U-boats in the Caribbean.

Britain supplied the basic design for the American "Liberty" ship.

British cash contracts in America earlier in the war were a deciding factor in the creation of new American plant capacity and experience in war industry.

The British Government has poured about $1,500,000,000 into the American Aircraft Industry.

It has also spent some $175,000,000 directly in capital assistance to American corporations making aircraft, tanks and guns.

TOTAL CASH PURCHASES

Seven thousand million dollars was the total of cash purchases made by the British Empire in the United States between September 1939 and September 1942; that is a great deal more than the total American lend-lease deliveries to Britain in that period.

Britain's War Production

Like a giant truck rolling down hill, Britain's War Production has been going faster and faster. Munitions of warroll off the assembly lines in ever-increasing numbers. More planes, more ships, more guns, more everything to fight a war with.

BRITISH industry kept up war production throughout the blitz. For instance, on one occasion a factory was working at 90 per cent of capacity while part of it was still on fire.

British workers in 1942 were turning out more per head of population than those of any other country in the world.

This applies to shipbuilding as well as to work in factories.

Up to the spring of 1942, the volume of war production in the United Kingdom was greater than that in the United States.

Allowing for the difference in population, Britain in the first quarter of 1942 produced nearly two-and-a-quarter times the volume of army munitions produced by the United States and about twice the weight of combat aircraft.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

In the second quarter of the year Britain still produced about twice the weight of combat aircraft and one-and-a-half times as much army munitions as the United States in proportion to population, despite the fact that American output grew enormously.

At Ministry of Supply factories along the whole range of the engineering and allied trades, between January 1941 and June 1942, each worker on an average increased his output by a third as much again.

British production of munitions of all sorts in February 1943, was about 40 per cent greater than that of February 1942.

Aircraft production in June 1942 was three times as great as on the eve of the war—and much better and bigger aircraft.

In October 1942 aircraft production was four times as great as in the first quarter of 1940.

British production of aircraft had already reached parity with German aircraft production in April 1942.

During 1942, the output of heavy bombers trebled and the output of large flying boats was quadrupled.

New records were set up in the production of the Avro Lancaster bomber. The time of construction was cut to one-third of the time it originally took to build machines of this size.

This bomber has more than 50,000 parts and carries over 7 tons of bombs. The speed is 300 miles per hour.

In March 1942, the heaviest British bombs were eight times as heavy as those commonly used in 1940; by September 1942, the heaviest bombs (8,000 lb.) were 16 times as heavy as in 1940.

British pursuit aircraft are the fastest and most efficient in the world.

In March 1942, Britain was producing five times as many tanks as in July and August 1940.

TANK OUTPUT TREBLED

During the 18 months ending July 1942, the output of tanks was trebled.

Taking armoured fighting vehicles as a whole, production in July 1942 was nearly four times as great as in January 1941.

In the last quarter of 1941, four times as much naval tonnage was completed as in the last quarter before the war, and twice as much merchant tonnage.

By September 1942, all capital ships, aircraft-carriers and cruisers lost in the preceding two-and-a-quarter years had been replaced.

Losses of destroyers and submarines had been more than replaced and fleet of corvettes had grown up.

TARGET EXCEEDED

Since the outbreak of war, over 900 warships have been completed in British shipyards at home and overseas.

By September 1942, some 140,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping, or 35,000 ships, had been repaired and put back into service.

By the end of 1942, 34,000 warship repairs and refits had been made.

The 1942 target for merchant shipbuilding was considerably exceeded, and a substantially greater tonnage was completed than in 1941.

SIX TIMES NORMAL

In May 1942, the current British rate of production of machine-tools was six times normal.

Taking warlike stores as a whole, production nearly trebled between January 1941, and June 1942.

In October 1942, Britain's production of warlike stores was five-and-a-half times that achieved in the first quarter of 1940.

Over the whole field of war production output in 1942 was half as much again as in 1941.

PATRIATED INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—Over 50 war-torn Indians disembarked at Alexandria recently completing the second successful exchange of prisoners negotiated from the Middle East. They came in the hospital ships "Tairea" and "Talamba". Photo shows the Indians waiting to be transferred from the ship to the hospital train.

The British People's Sacrifices

FOUR years of war. Four years of struggle. Four years in which the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, the factories, the farms and dockyards have all played their part in strengthening Britain's power.

They have been doing big things, things that hit the headlines.

But meanwhile, the ordinary little man, with no uniform and no medals, has been doing his small bit.

Grumbling at the price of beer; fishing for a sixpence for a savings stamp; getting his wife to turn his frayed shirt cuffs; trying to cut down smoking; walking where he used to ride; digging up his backyard; doing without his extra cup of tea; and cursing (and paying) the income-tax.

DONE BIG THINGS

No wonder he doesn't hit the headlines. But multiply him by nearly 50,000,000 (giving the shirkers the benefit of the doubt) and he, too, has done big things in these four years of war.

Between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 part-time jobs—the majority of them voluntary—are being done by the people of Britain.

Every adult is doing his job and a half.

Before the war the British Government consumed a fifth of the nation's resources. Now it consumes over half. In human terms, private living standards have been slashed.

Britain's expenditure on war has gone up from £5,000,000 a day to £15,000,000 a day.

Half of every pound, sterling, which the British people earn is paid back to the Exchequer in the form of income tax.

In Britain a single person earning £500 per annum pays over £150 of it away in income tax; if he earns £1,000 he pays over £380. On unearned income the tax is even higher.

INDIRECT TAXATION

A married couple with two children and an unearned income of £100,000 have £5,830 left after taxation—94 per cent of their income gone.

Besides this very heavy income tax and surtax, indirect taxation is also most stringent.

Twenty cigarettes now cost 2*s.* in Britain; nearly three-quarters of the price (1*s.* 5*d.*) goes to the Exchequer in duty.

DUTY ON TEA

Even on tea, the staple drink of British working families, one has to pay just over 6*d.* in duty on a pound costing 2*s.* 6*d.*

There is now no white bread in Britain; there are no bananas, no lemons and only a few oranges for children.

The adult people of Britain are on small rations of meat, milk, eggs, butter, margarine, fats, bacon, ham, sugar, tea, preserves, sweets and chocolate.

PURCHASE CONTROL

Purchase-control by a flexible rationing system by "points" further applies to canned meat, canned fish, canned beans, dried fruit, rice, sago, tapioca, dried pulses, canned fruit, canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned milk, breakfast cereals, oat flakes, syrup treacle and biscuits.

Britain is saving a great volume of shipping-space and inland transport by using milk and eggs in their dehydrated form.

There is now a purchase tax of 100 per cent on the price of luxuries.

This acts as a real deterrent to the purchase of unnecessary luxuries—not that many are now available.

The ordinary man who cannot show urgent necessity for using his car is allowed no petrol at all.

RESTRICTED TRAVEL

The manufacture of private cars has stopped altogether, and the Government is requisitioning tyres of laid-up cars for rubber reclamation.

Travel by rail is considerably more expensive and more restricted than in normal times.

There are no more excursions or special holiday trains in Britain.

Only standardised "utility" furniture may now be made.

This economical furniture conforms to specified descriptions and measurements, and there is only enough of it to supply urgent needs.

Purchasing is only by licence; priority is given to persons who have been bombed out, or who are setting up house for the first time.

Britain's present production of saucepans and kettles only enables every household in the country, on an average, to buy one new kettle and one new saucepan every four years.

The supply of clothes available for British civilians is less than half what it was before the war.

Clothes are strictly rationed and are largely cut to standard patterns.

Linen sheets are no longer made. The manufacture of quilts, bedspreads and tablecloths is forbidden.

VOLUNTARY SAVINGS

The quantity of paper available in Britain is about one-fifth the pre-war supply. Newspapers are cut accordingly.

In three and a half years, September, 1939–February, 1943, people in Britain salvaged over 1,000,000 tons of waste paper, over 842,000 tons of ferrous metal, over 61,000 tons of rags, over 28,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, over 15,000 tons of rubber, over 32,000 tons of bones, over 610,000 tons of kitchen waste.

Over and above all taxes and restrictions the British are voluntarily saving or giving nearly every penny they can.

There were over 300,000 Savings Groups in the United Kingdom at the end of 1942. That is more than six times the number in September, 1939.

The National Exchequer has received over £20,000,000 in free gifts and over £50,000,000 in loans free of interest.

Over £469,000,000 was raised for the war savings campaign in War Weapon Weeks held between September 1940 and June 1941.

This is an approximate average of £10 per head of the British population.

WARSHIP WEEKS

Over £545,500,000 more was raised during Warship Weeks in the United Kingdom between October 1941 and March 1942.

The amount thus raised in England and Wales alone (nearly £478,000,000) represents the cost of a fleet consisting of 5 battleships, 4 aircraft-carriers, 45 cruisers, 300 destroyers, 160 corvettes, 33 submarines, 267 minesweepers, 124 motor-torpedo boats, 117 depot ships, sloops, monitors, etc.

Over £5,000,000,000 had been saved or lent free of interest to the nation up to March 1943.

That is an average of over £100 per head of the British population.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES

The enemy does not leave the British in peace; 47,422 British men, women and children had been killed in enemy air raids by the end of February 1943; 55,323 men, women and children had been seriously injured.

Even in the lull during the first six months of 1942, bombs were, on an average, being dropped by the enemy somewhere in the British Isles every other night.

Post-war Reconstruction in Britain

By DONALD TYERMAN, *Assistant Editor of the "Economist," London.*

THE conception of a two-stage peace has become familiar in discussions of post-war policy. First, it is assumed, there will be a period of shortage and maladjustment not unlike the wartime situation, of which indeed it will be a continuation with no break. Then will follow peace time proper, not a return to some illusory state of pre-war normality but rather a situation wherein wartime dislocation and distortion of economic activity will have been righted, so that the nations can produce and trade to the best of their ability. It is on the basis of this double prospect that most reconstruction programmes, unofficial and official, have been drawn.

It has perhaps been less clearly realized up to now that the problems set and policies required by these two consecutive periods may sometimes be opposite, and even contradictory—unless the longest views are taken. This point was made by the Food Conference which met at Hot Springs.

At Hot Springs it was seen that the immediate post-armistice problem would be very much the same as the wartime problem; that is, supply of as much food as possible, from any source that may be accessible, to peoples who are hungry. Farming that in any peacetime context might be uneconomic will continue to be stimulated. Everywhere production of cereals and other energy foods will tend still to be increased, regardless of comparative suitability or unsuitability of the soils; everywhere the present relative scarcity of productive foods will tend to persist.

BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY

When the agriculture of the war-torn countries has been restored, the picture will suddenly alter. It was emphasized at Hot Springs that the need would still be for the utmost output of foodstuffs to feed the peoples of the world. But it will then be possible—indeed essential—for food production to be carried on by international division of labour, so that farming in each country is applied to work which it is most suited to do to the benefit of all. Only by efficient and deliberate specialization of this kind, together with the utmost interchange of produce, will it be possible to give the whole world a diet not only sufficient to save it from starvation but sufficient for its real needs in both quality and quantity.

Here the contradiction comes in. In many countries when this second period replaces the first, there will be considerable sectors of farming activity which have come into being to satisfy abnormal wartime and post-wartime requirements. Adjustments of policy to the new and wider horizon of the second stage of reconstruction may make it necessary to liquidate or alter these. Politically this will be immensely difficult if far-sighted provision has not been made beforehand. The Hot Springs Conference was insistent on this likely conflict between short and long terms and upon the need for policies in advance to ensure that necessary adjustments would be made with a minimum of suffering when the time came.

NEED FOR ADVANCE PROVISION

This conflict—or apparent conflict—between short and long terms and the need to provide for it in advance has cropped up in Britain in many recent discussions of post-war policy. In several matters other than farming after the last war, to the disadvantage of everybody little or no attention was paid to it. There was a great post-war boom; then there was a great slump whose effects lasted throughout the inter-war period. Thoughtful opinion is insistent that this should not happen again.

In the first stage houses and factories must be rebuilt or replaced. There is no alternative. In the second stage houses and factories, though ripe for replacement, will still be habitable. It will be necessary not only to build new houses and new factories but also to induce people to leave their old houses and enter the new ones; and the inducements must be economic. If it costs too much for them to make the change, they will not move.

The problem will be no longer one of building at any cost but rather one of building cheaply enough for the generality of people to afford better homes and better work places; it will be a great challenge to the building industry, whose costs have more than doubled in both real and money terms during the war years.

This is the kind of double problem which is attracting attention in Britain as victorious and as the war comes more and more in view. It is obvious that short term and long term must be planned in step. If they are not there will be no long-term policy. Short term will take charge and the upshot will be much the same as it was after the last war. This will not happen; and not least among these is the fact that the double nature of the problem is being more and more clearly seen both inside and outside Britain's Government and in industry and commerce.

GURKHAS AND BRITISH TROOPS TRAINING IN CEYLON.—Across the river, troops take up their positions with machine-guns on the "enemy" bank.

Eyes of the R.A.F.

By WING COMMANDER L. V. FRASER

THE Royal Air Force has a camera with every fighting plane—and they reveal every needed detail. Nazi secrets lay bare in a few seconds. Photographs show to what extent the war potential of the Ruhr has been wrecked. They reveal in detail the burnt and blasted factories and provide Britain's Bomber Command with up-to-the-minute information about possible targets and chronological results with impartial accuracy when a raid has been made. The Bomber Command offensive which has been waged so successfully on Germany's war industries and communications could not have been prosecuted with half the speed and success without the least spectacular item of Allied equipment—the camera.

The Royal Air Force has always been camera-conscious. To-day in the Royal Air Force there is no bomber aircraft —in fact there is no combatant-aircraft of any description that goes out on operations without a camera. Before the bombers attack enemy targets, aircraft of the photographic reconnaissance units go out to photograph the building of new airfields, concentration and movement of troops, erection and repair of arms plants, building of war vessels in enemy ship yards and movements of warships and any damage to them.

PART IN INVASION PREPARATIONS

These camera raids keep the Allied war staffs informed of everything of military importance in enemy-occupied territory and from this information, the bombing plans are made up. Before a bomber crew leaves the ground every member knows exactly what the target looks like even if heavily camouflaged.

Photographic reconnaissance is vital to invasion before the ground forces set foot on enemy territory; photographs taken by aircraft of the photographic reconnaissance have been converted into maps and scale models and they have contributed largely to the success of the landings in Sicily. A bomber camera is operated with bombs. Their release automatically opens the shutter which registers the bombs leaving and catches them out a few second intervals of their drop and finally by means of a flash-bomb that is automatically released to light up the target area at the precise moment that it is to strike it, the camera photographs the area of damage.

When 1,000 bombers attacked Essen one night—1,000 cameras recorded every bomb burst. These photographs are studied immediately the bombers return and each bomb burst is plotted on a map of the area attacked. The number of bombs loaded is known to the last bomb. The number of strikes is counted carefully. The deficiencies —if any—are accounted for as meticulously as a bank clerk accounts for the last penny in his ledger. And where the bombers have gone the camera must go again. Reconnaissance aircraft return as soon as possible after the raid. As they prepare to run in, the camera shutters are opened and automatically a series of pictures of the area is taken. These pictures, due to the timing apparatus in the camera, overlap one another. If the area is wider than the angle of the lens can take in the pilot puts another swathe through the area . . . and goes on putting swathes until he has photographed the whole area.

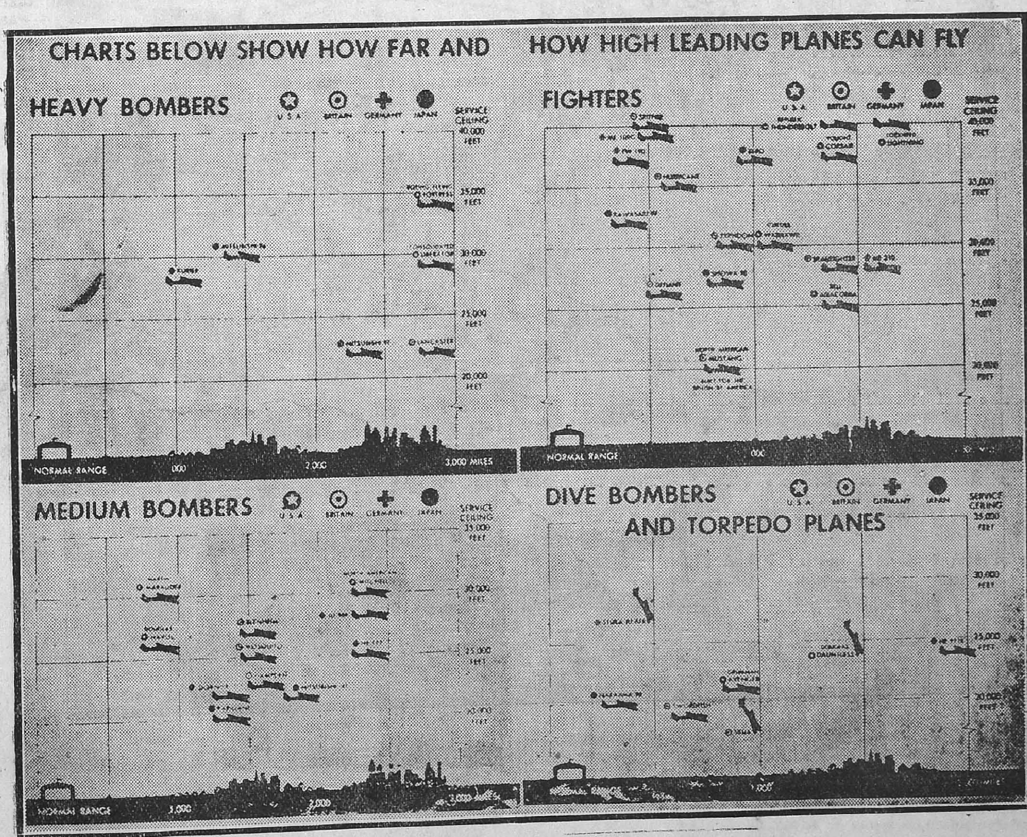
The "while-you-wait" development unit will give the navigator a print of his target within two minutes of making the exposure.

Any consecutive two of these photographs make a perfect stereoscopic pair. All bomb damage pictures are examined stereoscopically by experts back at the Command.

Night pictures taken by a bomber's camera discloses that a factory has been hit. The day reconnaissance picture discloses exactly what damage has been done and to which part of the factory—and whether another attack will be necessary to put it out of commission completely.

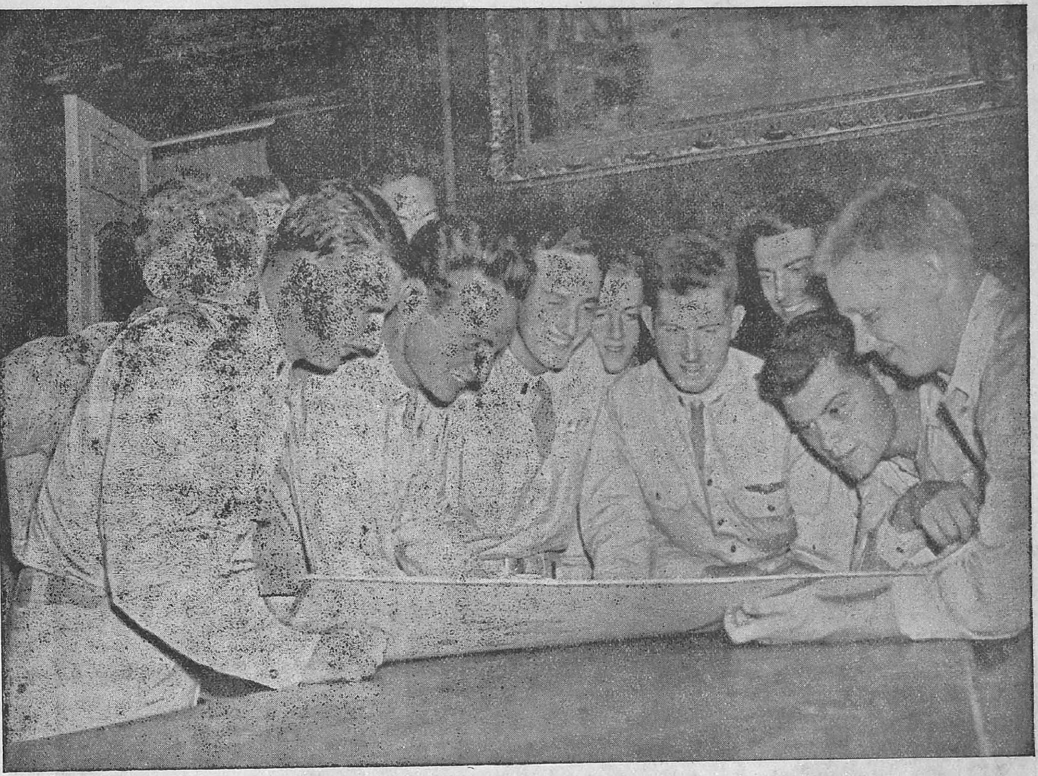
BRITAIN'S TECHNICAL LEAD

British cameras and films are used for all this work. Until the war it was a popular tradition that the Germans had the best lenses and the best emulsions for the film. A careful study of the cameras and the films taken from captured German aircraft discloses that the British manufactures are far ahead. In no particular has it been found necessary to adopt the German principle. British cameras and films started better and have kept ahead.



TO BE OR NOT TO BE—THAT'S THE QUESTION

THE ANSWER IS—NOT TO BE



Officers and crew of a Liberator bomber study photographic results of their bombing mission over Rome after their return. In the group are 1st Lt. Tom Bennett, Jr., 1st Lt. John F. Keilt, 1st Lt. Hubert M. Light, Sgt. Joe M. Cuellar, Sgt. Tauno L. Metsa, Sgt. Samuel W. Greenlee, 1st Lt. Jack H. Rumsey, 1st Lt. Donald B. Hurd, Sgt. Roy L. Wells and Sgt. Harry W. Crampton.

America and the Second World War

SINCE 1921, the United States, like some of the other Allied nations, had been telling the world that she was sick of war and would have no part in another one. The United States Treaty of Berlin in 1921; the Johnson Act in 1934, which made it illegal for Americans to lend money to any country then in default of its debts to the United States; the Neutrality Resolution in 1937; and the Non-Intervention Agreement during the Spanish Civil War were all official promises which emphasized the Government's constant policy of peace at any price. Small wonder the Axis was lulled into a sense of security and felt that it could attack Poland and then Britain with impunity. Had not the Americans made it a law that no munitions would be sent to warring nations and no American citizens or American ships would even approach a war zone? Since Germany was prepared for a world conflict and did not need any American help, the onus of these laws fell entirely on Britain—the Americans could not, according to their own laws, even lend Britain any money should she need it. No wonder the Japanese believed that the Americans could be made to scurry back behind isolationist walls with a couple of swift kicks. For years, Americans had been saying over and again that they would never fight.

Yet the same Americans who authorized the Johnson Act also passed the Lend-Lease Bill. Herr Ribbentrop revealed Axis astonishment and chagrin over this development when he confessed, "I knew they would sell munitions sooner or later to the British but I never imagined they would give them away." As for the Japanese, there is now evidence to show they never expected the United States would fight at all, once it had dealt a sharp blow.

The Axis nations have been guilty of a gross mistake; they have made a grave error in judgment as subsequent events have proved. Yet the Axis nations are known to have shrewd, intelligent military leaders; it is known that they never underestimated America's rich potential for war; and they certainly had the details of America's part in the last war from which to judge the fighting capabilities of the people. Then why did they make such a stupid mistake?

AMERICAN TEMPERAMENT

The answer lies in the temperament of the actual American people and in the distinctive form of Government they employ to rule themselves.

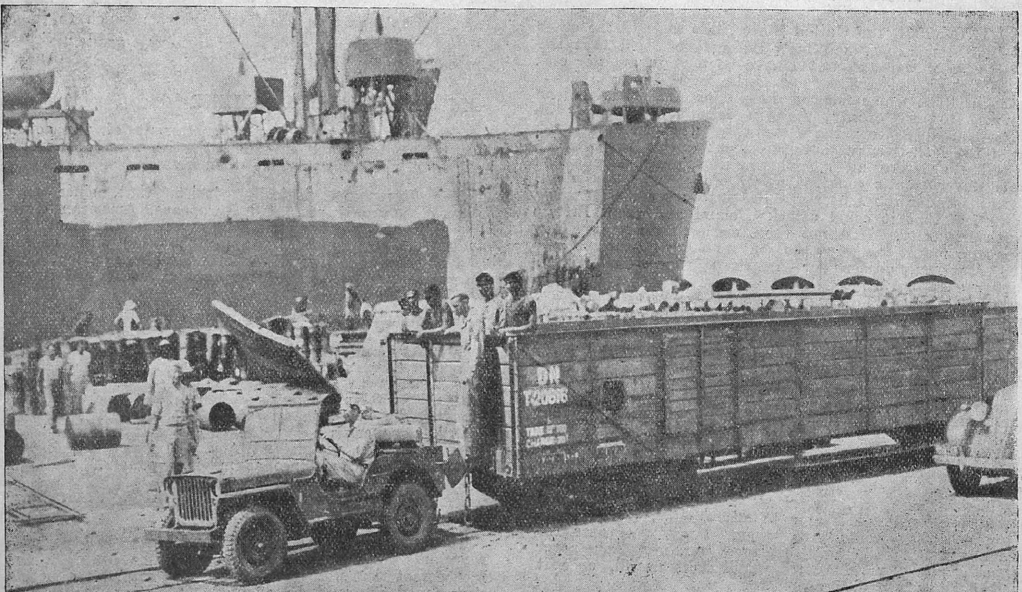
The Europeans logically insist that, since most Americans are transplanted Europeans, American civilization is also a transplanted European civilization. So, indeed, it was in the beginning, but 450 years of soil and climate have altered it beyond all recognition. That alteration has not been taken into account by Germany or Japan.

The American people are strong of body, firm of purpose and numerous as the locusts. These are the simple facts that should have engaged the attention of people contemplating incurring their hostility. In a crisis, the Americans were capable of changing from, seemingly, a money-grabbing, luxury-softened, ill-governed and irresponsible mass, to an intense, fierce, united striking power. The crisis came, the change was made and the Axis failure to understand American ways is going to cost their very existence as military powers.

LEND-LEASE

The passing of America's Lend-Lease Bill probably represents the first real awakening in the United States to the fact that war was inevitable. Some of the people still hoped it could be avoided, but after France fell, the experts and the realists knew that, if Britain was overrun too, the economic effect alone in the United States would be the same as though America had lost a major war herself. Born of hard necessity in a hard world, it is, when washed clean of moralistic sentiments, nothing more than a two-way world trade for war,

United States Troops advance along a road towards Cape Esperance during the two-pronged final drive that led to the destruction of the last remaining Japanese forces on Guadalcanal. The Japanese desperately threw all the troops they could into the battles for this strategic island but they finally had to give up.



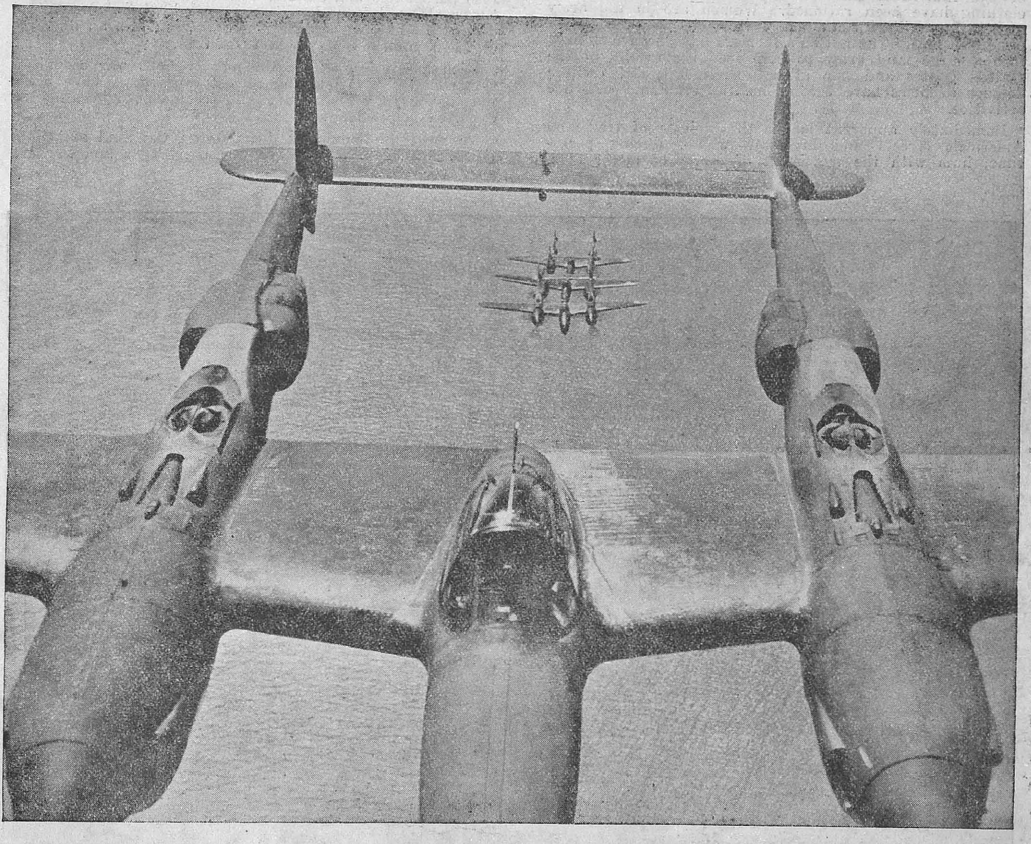
The jeep's 60 horse-power gives the little blitz-buggie tremendous strength as well as a speed of 73 m.p.h. Here a cocky little jeep shows what it can do in the way of hauling a loaded freightcar many times its size and weight. Having countless uses and unlimited versatilitys, America's jeep is undoubtedly the greatest single contribution to Allied armament from the United States.

moving unhampered by tariffs, debts, equal pay for goods delivered and other factors of peacetime commerce. There is no suggestion of charity, everyone pays for what they get and, in addition, the provision for reciprocal aid permits each of the United Nations to help the others and makes the anti-Axis group an effective rounded coalition engaged in the task of destroying the common enemy. Further no nation need hang its head in shame or fear postwar retributions, because equality of sacrifice is assumed.

All this is to the good, but no matter how salutary Lend-Lease may prove to be in the postwar world, it is well to note that, prior to Pearl Harbour, the United States officially recognized by statue that it was relying for its defence, not upon its own high heart and strong arm but upon the high hearts and strong arms of Chinese, Poles, Greeks, Frenchmen, Serbs, Maltese, Indians, Dutchmen, Englishmen, New Zealanders, South Africans, Russians, Canadians and Australians. After Pearl Harbour the whole nation awoke overnight and then it was a different story.

—notably Britain, Russia and China—say the Americans, were fighting our common enemies long before we joined them on the battle field. If we have expended more dollars than they have, they have spilled more blood; if we shall put large armies into the field, they already have large armies in the field, and, to the extent of their manpower, will match our contribution of men. Who shall say what the Russian victories over Germany are "worth" to the United States in terms of Lend-Lease dollars? or the bravery of the Indian Fourth Division in Africa? or the Chinese resistance against Japan? or the British naval and merchant marine and air forces? —That is the American attitude towards its Lend-Lease programme.

India is a typical participant in America's Lend-Lease programme and therefore, a good example of how the programme works. In this instance Lend-Lease is strengthening India as a source of supply for the Allied armies in India and China. To save shipping space, machinery has been sent from the United States to build up war materials industries so that the goods can



Flying in tight formation, this group of America P-38s leave airfields in Tunisia for attacks on Axis positions in Sicily. These deadly fighter planes have accounted for a large number of Axis aircraft and have contributed a great deal to Allied air superiority.

Americans themselves are quick to point out that although Lend-Lease meant the harnessing of her tremendous war production potential to the Allied cause, it did not contribute the greater supply of desperately needed materials from the very start. Up until 1943, Britain with only a third of America's population and industrial capacity was producing more of the more important weapons and, further, shipping a larger percentage of her production out of the country. In terms of money expended, Lend-Lease cost the United States from its inception in March 1941 to January 1943 the equivalent of something more than 2,621 crores of rupees minus hundreds of crores worth of goods and services which they have received from others under reciprocal aid.

DELIVERING THE GOODS

Americans feel it is probable that, since the United States has the world's largest and the only major bomb-free industry among the United Nations as well as a vast agriculture, they will deliver more goods to others than will be delivered to them. But the other countries,

be produced here for the Allied armies. About 20 projects for the manufacture of munitions have been commenced with special tool steel and machine tools from the United States. Machinery for making uniforms, tent cloth, tyres and electric light bulbs has also arrived. The United States is supplying thousands of pounds of drugs and other medical equipment, large quantities of fire fighting units and rubber hose. To improve transportation facilities the programme includes improvements in India's harbours, railway system and roads. For this, cranes, locomotives and road-building equipment are a few of the American items received. In return, India is supplying large quantities of wood, uniform and other cloth, great stores of actual munitions and much labour. In this way the Allied armies in this theatre are efficiently maintained with the least amount of time and waste.

Lend-Lease has proven to be one of the most formidable weapons the Axis has had to contend with—not because it produces more weapons than the United Nations would otherwise be capable of producing but because it distributes and uses that production in the most effective manner.

The American Home Front

DECEMBER 7, 1941, the day the Japanese attacked the United States at Pearl Harbour, will certainly be remembered in the United States as one of the most momentous days in its history. On that day every American was jolted face to face with the brutal realities of the world to-day. The few remaining isolationists forgot their wishful hoping that the chaos of war could be avoided. The nation was united and it got down to work. There were few speeches and there was almost no band-playing, flag waving or hysteria. Thin-lipped, grim, serious, the Americans turned their attention to total war.

While her expeditionary forces fight overseas, the American home front gives a graphic picture of a united people and a nation's whole resources dedicated to the task of winning the war. Almost at once, rising taxes and war bonds began to absorb a record-breaking share of the individual income. Many articles of food and clothing have been rationed. Women are in the army and navy auxiliaries and are working by the millions in mine and mill. The nation's farmers have been mobilized into a large land army to help feed the armies of the United States and her allies. First aid and civilian defence agencies have become leading civilian spare-time activities.

Immediately apparent is the thin trickle of traffic on America's streets and highways which, during peace-time, hum with the movement of crores of motor cars. Private motor car owners are restricting their use of tyres and petrol to save rubber and petroleum for military purposes. The subways and street cars are carrying the greatest passenger loads of all times. To conserve tyres, many workers ride to shop in community cars. Taxicabs are greatly reduced in number. The war has underscored habits of thrift and frugality. Now-a-days when the average American brushes his teeth he takes care to conserve his paste tube. To secure a new tube the old one has to be turned in, because of its tin and zinc content. The American male cares for his razor with a new devotion, for the manufacture of razors has ceased.

Every home has become a safe deposit vault for domestic appliances made of critical materials. All the old electrical devices which were once the pride and joy of the American household are either gone or must be made to last for the duration. New ones are no longer made. American assembly lines are making bombers, guns and tanks instead.

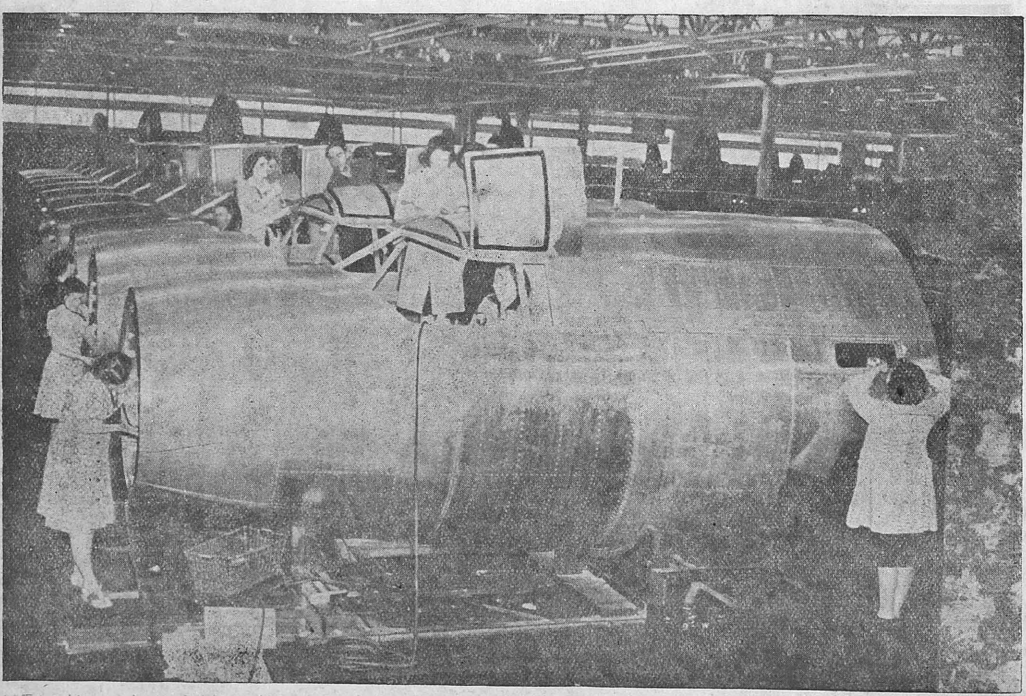
SACRIFICE

The home itself has become more precious. Private building of civilian dwellings was halted in the autumn of 1942. Even the clothes Americans put on are reminders that fabrics are essential to the war effort, both for military uniforms and for explosives. Women particularly have been forced to sacrifice much and the changes in fashions are more noticeable. Their skirts lack surplus pleats, the hems of dresses are shorter, and trimmings prohibited. There are not many materials to choose from and all material is difficult to get. It is no lack of chic for women to wear stockings with runs or holes in them—in fact, it is patriotic. Nylon and silk are being spun into parachutes and ammunition bags. When the United States War Production Board called upon women to deposit old or worn stockings in salvage boxes, an average of 1,200 pounds a day was turned in.

Food has been perhaps the most serious war casualty. Quantities and varieties of almost every type have been cut down to a minimum and real belt-tightening is expected before long.

To meet the mounting demands on the land and life-stock, American farmers are working longer and harder. They had to give up many "money" crops in order to cultivate such items as peanuts and soybeans to achieve a vegetable oil increase of 155 per cent. Crops to feed cattle had to be increased. More than ten lakhs of additional home gardens were cultivated so that there could be an extra supply of vegetables and fruits to take care of this tremendous problem which the war had brought on.

Women in uniform have become a common sight. The American Red Cross has increased its personnel to more than five lakhs. The American Women's Volunteer Services have prepared more than three lakhs of members for such tasks as ambulance driving, war bond selling, parachute rigging and welfare work. The personnel of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps totals almost two lakhs and every week thousands of W.A.A.C. graduates



American women workers, each highly trained for a specific job, work side by side with men on this assembly line which turns out deadly Martin B-26 medium bombers. Women in war industries and associated work are now numbered in the millions in the United States.

release more soldiers from office jobs for active duty. The United States Navy, Marines, Coast Guard and the Air Force also have their complements of women helpers.

In industry it is expected that two crores of women will be working in vital war industries by the end of 1943. In these jobs they have proven just as efficient and capable as men and, in some work, even more proficient. In no other crisis in American history have the women of the United States contributed such a large share to the nation's welfare.

CIVILIAN DEFENCE

Men and women—130 lakhs of them—have enlisted in all phases of civilian defence work: air raid wardens, fire and police auxiliaries, plane spotters, ambulance and truck drivers, demolition and clearance crew, rescue units, the Coast Guard Auxiliary and in civil air patrol units which carry out observation work and courier and ferrying duties. The majority of these men and women hold regular jobs and are giving an average of 5 to 15 hours of their free time to voluntary war work. In the first six months of the war the Red Cross graduated more people in its first aid course than in the preceding 37 years of the organization's existence. Its First Aid Manual became the world's best selling modern book, with 4,500,000 of copies sold during this period. Nurses' aides to supplement hospital staffs are being trained at the rate of 8,000 a month.

60 lakhs of students have been enrolled in these courses. Many of these are having their education financed by the Government so that America's technical corps will not want for highly-trained specialists. All departments of physics and chemistry, and schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and engineering have decided to go on a basis of continuous operation. Many colleges of art have switched over to the teaching of camouflage. In addition to shortening regular terms by having longer day sessions and fewer holidays, acceleration meant long summer terms as well. At the request of the universities, the equivalent of 162 lakhs of rupees had been appropriated by the United States Congress for use as grants to universities to help students taking these special courses essential to the war effort.

HELP FROM SCHOOLS

The elementary government-operated schools have made a valuable contribution by taking on such jobs as registering and explaining the various rationing schemes to the great mass of people. The children in schools are helping in salvage drives, victory gardens, and in many specialised tasks such as making model airplanes which are used to teach spotters to identify all types of war planes.

Every American family is involved in the war. The average family has at least one member working directly for the war effort, either in the armed forces or in a vital war industry. Housewives, young children and the old people have found countless jobs and services which they can perform to add their bit to the war effort.

After four weeks of training, the W.A.F.S. take up their ferrying duties for the United States Army Air Force. Their working schedules are often so irregular, because of weather and distances between delivery points, that weeks often pass before a full squadron is all present at the base.

American colleges, schools and universities are contributing a large part in the task of achieving victory and building a better world for the future. Their contributions are in two fields: research work for the United States Government and training the manpower for the prosecution of the war. At the same time, American educational institutions continue their regular academic courses, training the young people of the nation for the future as well as the present. Curricula have been expanded, the school terms speeded up and shortened in most universities.

In 156 of America's largest universities, 1,686 special war training courses have been approved. Almost

The personal income of the average American has been hardest hit of all by the war. New tax bills have been coming in constantly, reaching into United States pocket-books with higher levels on luxury items. Further, Americans know it is just the beginning. In addition to taxes and a more than 20 per cent rise in the cost of living, the majority of wage-earners are putting 10 per cent of their incomes into war bonds.

As never before in their history, the American people are sacrificing and working for the defence of their ideals.

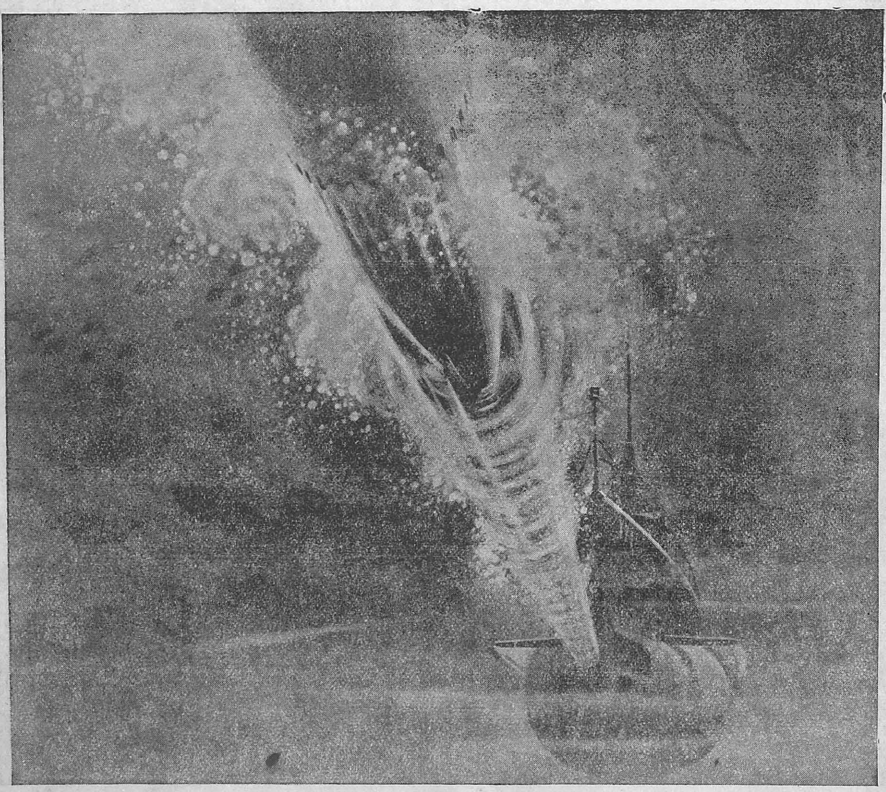
America's War Production

OF the many startling production miracles that America has performed in this war of supplies, unquestionably the most spectacular has been in the very vital building of ships. With the U-boat warfare developed to a much higher degree in this war than the last, merchant shipping sinkings were naturally correspondingly higher. To answer problem of shipping space to carry supplies to the fighting fronts of the world, a cheerful, dynamic little man named Henry Kaiser stepped to the forefront. Despising orthodox methods, he quickly inaugurated a series of revolutionary ideas in the shipbuilding business and it was not long before the famous Liberty ship was being produced at a rate heretofore believed impossible by the experts. The secret of Mr. Kaiser's success lies in prefabrication. Engineers, factories and workmen all over the United States made the various parts of a complete vessel, which were then railed to the shipyards where the final assembling was accomplished in much the same way that motor cars are mass produced on an assembly line. To-day Henry Kaiser is turning out Liberty ships at the rate of six a day.

America's great motor car manufacturers were rapidly converted to wartime use and, instead of the brightly-coloured peacetime sedans, great quantities of heavy tanks, trucks, guns and planes roll off the production lines.

By the middle of 1942, for the first time in this war the United Nations production of war materials surpassed that of the Axis. By then the United States was turning out twice as much steel as all the Axis countries combined. The American aircraft factories, whose production had been stepped up considerably before the war broke out, turned out 2,000 planes a month in 1941; by 1943, according to the text of President Roosevelt's message to the United States Congress, the figure had jumped to 5,500 a month; by the end of 1943 it is expected to reach the incredible figure of almost 10,000 a month. In the production of machine-guns, tanks, ammunition and many other war necessities much the same rate of increase has followed.

It is estimated that by the end of 1943 the war production of the United Nations will be three times that of the Axis. This means not only that the United Nations will have a wide margin of production but also that they are already accumulating much greater arms reserves, although the Axis powers started to produce and store arms so much earlier. Victory, however, while it is prepared in the factories, must be won on the battlefield. And a considerable part of the American productive capacity must be used to build cargo ships to carry the arms and troops and the warships to escort the convoys. The American shipping programme for 1943 calls for a goal of 17,000,000 of tons. With a better utilization of tonnage and an increasing number of small escort ships, it seems possible that the transport problem will offer no insurmountable obstacle to the efficient use of American forces in the fight against the Axis.



The end and purpose of a submarine is to shoot its deadly tin fish. This is the moment towards which all the selection and training is aimed. Here is an artist's conception of a modern American submarine expelling one of its powerful torpedoes with an explosive rush of compressed air.

AMERICA'S MILITARY EQUIPMENT

The United States had never maintained a large armed force in peacetime. Nor, therefore, had she a great armaments industry. In 1917 and 1918, the United States Army fought with munitions procured, except for small arms, from its allies. In 1918, United States-designed and -built ordnance items of many kinds were being produced, but, for the most part they arrived too late to help in the Allied fight for victory.

To-day, United States armaments have not come too late. As a result of defence measures taken at an accelerating pace from September 1939 to December 1941, when the United States was attacked, the situation of 1917–18 has been basically reversed. Not only are American troops fighting with American weapons, but substantial quantities of American munitions are in the hands of our Allies.

America had an advantage over the Axis. By coming into the armaments race late in the game, she was able to use the results of actual battle experience before she decided upon the types and styles of equipment on which to concentrate her mass production methods.

The attainment of a high standard of quality in this equipment was considered of prime importance to the people of all the United Nations. In the United States Army it is of paramount importance because that army, although it will total 82 lakhs of men, cannot be victorious on the ground merely by weight of numbers. The Air Force will have 24½ lakhs of all the Army personnel. The service forces, because of the immense supply problem involved in waging war across two oceans, will require 14½ lakhs. The ground forces will have 10 lakhs of men training or instructing and 6 lakhs more in anti-aircraft outfits. The balance, 27 lakhs, organized in about 110 divisions, plus smaller tank, tank destroyer and artillery units, will be the offensive strength of the ground forces.

To make every man count, superior fire power and mobility are essential.

Exhaustive testing of all American fighting equipment is performed at many proving grounds throughout the United States. On these grounds the vast establishments of laboratories, shops and firing ranges have been built. Every weapon is put through a gruelling routine until the Army knows exactly what it will do under all conditions and exactly how much punishment it can stand.

TOMMY GUN

From the standard shoulder weapon of the United States Infantry, the new but already famous ·30 calibre Garand rifle, through the "Tommy gun," favourite of the paratroops, and the deadly heavy machine guns and mortars, up to the heavy cannon mounted on fast-moving tracks, America has used all the scientific skill and ingenuity she could muster to make these weapons the most formidable of any in the world. Further, a United States Army division is equipped with more of these weapons than a corresponding enemy division, and that gives the Americans a harder-hitting force.

Perhaps the most familiar American innovation to Allied armament is the now classical "jeep." The enemy has nothing to compare with this little "blitz buggy" and the jeep is probably the most all-round useful gadget our striking forces possess. It is only 11 feet long, around 5 feet wide and a little more than a yard high—about half the height of a conventional motor car and fully a yard shorter—yet, with 60 horse-power surging under its hood, it can do 73 miles an hour and it can stand up under an incredible beating.

The significance of this weapon lies in its versatility. With a small cabinet on the back, a jeep becomes a field telephone station; carrying smoke pots, it lays smoke screens for tanks; mounting machine guns, it becomes a whip-like attack weapon or it crouches in a ditch to fight off enemy planes; at an airport, it hauls planes behind bomb-proof dispersal bunkers or speeds fighter pilots to their waiting planes when a scramble is sounded; on the firing line, many a wounded soldier owes his life to the ubiquitous jeep that came bouncing along over shell craters to pick him up and carry him back to a hospital; under attack, jeeps haul supplies and drag anti-tank or anti-aircraft guns to where they are needed in a hurry; and, with the silhouette of a bull terrier and the speed of a whippet, it represents and almost impossible target to enemy gunners when on reconnaissance or attack.

In 1942, over a lakh of these amazing little cars were produced in the United States; this year that figure is expected to top 2½ lakhs.

When America's greatly augmented programme of naval construction is completed and joins forces with the British and other allied navies, it will give the United Nations a more nearly global strength at sea than the world has ever seen—and seapower, welded by ships and aircraft, is the anvil on which the decision in this global war is being hammered out. The Navy which America has been building will give the added escort and patrol craft needed to put an end to the U-boat menace. It has already enabled the United Nations to take the offensive with superior force in any theatre they chose.

On June 30, 1942, the United States Congress enacted the appropriation bills which authorized America's two-ocean Navy. Then it authorized further appropriations of $7,500,000,000 with which to expand the Navy beyond the original two ocean goal and bills authorizing the construction for the United States Navy of 2,500,000 tons of combat ships, 2,000,000 tons of auxiliary vessels and 2,599 minor combat, auxiliary, patrol and mine craft. As a result, the volume of United States naval ship construction was increased approximately 360 per cent during the year 1942. Some of the improved United States Navy models brought out recently have already been in action against the enemy. Many more will see their first action soon, as the further offensives develop which the growing naval strength makes possible.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR POWER

During the first phases of World War II, America was able to learn this fundamental of airpower: one plane may excel at high altitude, another at medium altitude and a third at low altitude and ground strafing. Each of these combat phases is as important as the other. Thus American planes were built and are being used with British types to form an all-round fighting front of the air. Britain has developed high altitude fighters and night bombers which are unsurpassed, while America has taken the honours in heavy and medium day bombers, torpedo bombers and low altitude fighters. It is also true, however, that recent American types are making a fair bid in some of the other fields; the Republic Thunderbolt and Vought Corsair, for example, are considered almost as good as the latest and best British fighters and they are a match for anything the Germans have produced thus far. The British Mosquito interceptor fighter-bomber has proven to be one of the deadliest and most efficient planes this war had produced, while the American Lockheed Lightning is considered one of the most versatile. It can climb faster than any other plane, can be used as a ground strafer, tank and submarine destroyer, horizontal or dive bomber, and a camera ship. The Lightning has been used with marked success for all these purposes and it has the further advantage that it can be flown from American shores to any fighting front. The new American models of bombers carry many more tons of bombs than the earlier types but, at the same time, they maintain the heavy armament which has been the reason for their combat success. The United States Navy type Grumman Avenger is considered by all to be the world's best torpedo bomber.

Even counting Britain's empire training scheme, the United States to-day is training more pilots, navigators, gunners and bombardiers than is any other nation. The heavy killings of enemy fighters by United States Flying Fortresses can be attributed to the excellent training of gunners, as well as to heavy armament.

United States airpower will play an important part in winning this war—the planes are good and the airmen are well trained—but the decisive role in winning this war in the air will be played by Allied air forces fighting together, each a supplement to the other, resulting in a striking force no power on earth can stop.

It is sometimes said that there are no new weapons, merely new methods of using old weapons. It is certainly true that almost every type of armament used in this war was used in the last war, even though efficiency and power have improved and the ways of using the weapons have changed. But there is one exception—radio—and this exception has changed the whole complexion of war.

RADIO DEVELOPMENT

The great strides made in radio during the last 25 years have been adapted expertly to military uses by every army, and today, every commander can keep in direct communication with all the elements in his charge. This has made battles fast-moving and decisive and has emphasized the need for quick-thinking and responsible leaders.

Radio has also made exceptionally potent a heretofore relatively unimportant method of attack and defence—the war of words. On both sides the work of relating events and opinions to friend and foe has become an exact science.

The most startling contribution of radio in this war, however, is the still quite secret 'Radar.' From this almost human machine, radio waves reach out like a great groping hand, searching the sky, the sea, the land. When the waves strike an object, they bounce back and are recorded so that the position, speed and direction of the object may be determined immediately. It is said that Radar won the battle of Britain and defeated the Japanese at Midway. Certainly its uses are countless and invaluable. With Radar, enemy planes can be spotted priceless minutes before a 'spotter' could hope to see them; Radar at sea can aim a battleship's great guns so that the target can be blasted even though it is miles below the horizon out of sight; Radar helps to locate enemy submarines in the U-boat battle and it can warn a plane in the air of mountains ahead. These are the obvious uses but many of the uses for Radar are secret, for to let the enemy know that certain things can be done is to help him towards finding out how to do them too.

It is difficult to say to whom the full credit for the discovery of Radar should go. It seems that scientists in the United States and Britain were hitting on the same things at about the same time. It is certain, however, that these two countries led in the development of Radar and ultimately pooled their discoveries for their mutual benefit. There is no doubt that the enemy is familiar with it too, but it is believed that the Axis powers have not developed it to the same extent.

America and Japan

LONG before Pearl Harbour the democracies had at their disposal a war potential, overwhelmingly superior to anything the Japanese could muster, but their commitments in Europe meant the withdrawal of much of their strength from the Pacific. That surprise raid on December 7, 1941 launched without the formality of a declaration of war, succeeded temporarily in altering the naval balance of power in the Pacific. In the three months that followed, and before fresh Allied forces could reach this area, the Japanese overran the heroically defended Philippines,

Malaya, Thailand, Burma and the island bastion of the Netherlands East Indies from Sumatra to New Guinea. They swept the United States, Britain and the Netherlands from a vast area extending, roughly, from Siberia to Australia and from the mid-Pacific to the shores of India. Before their advance was finally pinned down they had seized 1,500,000 square miles of rich tropical lands, with populations totalling 12 crores. With these three months of explosive Japanese expansion, the first phase of America's war came to an end. The United Nations had now forged an iron ring around the swollen new Japan and the war entered the holding phase which was to cover the arrival of further Allied reinforcements. Allied strength was still limited but the Allied ring in the Pacific held firm. The immense Allied war potential even yet has hardly begun to make its weight felt and the Japanese still stand well back from the goals which they must reach if their vast seizures are ever to be consolidated. The key to Japan's new ocean empire in the South-west Pacific was Australia. United States troops and supply convoys began reaching it in March 1942. On March 17th, General Douglas MacArthur, United States Commander in the Far East, reached Australia from Bataan in the Philippines to take command. His forces were at first alarmingly small and months were to pass before his growing strength enabled him to pinch off the Japanese outposts and establish contact with the Japanese main line.

In April the Japanese moved southwestward from New Britain and northern New Guinea to establish bases in the Louisiade and Solomon Islands along the fringes of the Coral Sea. Their objective may have been the Allied advance base on Port Morseby on the opposite coast of New Guinea or they may have had a more far-reaching operation in mind. New Caledonia and the United States supply line to Australia lay ahead of them and so, for that matter, did New Zealand itself. Now for the first time the United Nations retaliated against Japan and, in a series of air battles which came to be known as the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Japanese received their first defeat, during which they lost 23 ships sunk or damaged. After this battle it became clear that the Japanese were withdrawing their naval forces from the South-west Pacific to Japan. An enemy move toward Pearl Harbour or Dutch Harbour or both seemed to be in preparation. The United States Pacific fleet was accordingly ordered into the area between Midway Island and the Aleutians. On June 4th the first Japanese ships were sighted some 700 miles to the west of Midway. They were moving eastward in several columns and numbered about 80 ships all told, including four carriers and three battleships, with transports and supply ships. The main engagement opened at once when Japanese planes from the carriers and United States land-based planes from Midway attacked simultaneously. The United States planes damaged 10 ships of the main Japanese striking force which came as close as 150 miles from the island. The Japanese planes had less success. They caught no United States planes on the ground at Midway and lost 40 of their own planes to Midway fighters and anti-aircraft defences. The main Japanese force then made off to the north-west but was eventually located by planes from United States carriers. Pressing home their attacks without fighter protection, the United States planes damaged the Japanese carriers so severely that all four sank or were destroyed before the next morning. They crippled three battleships, one severely. They sank a destroyer and damaged several transports and other ships. For two days, United States carrier-based planes hung on and gave them a fearful pounding. In addition to their heavy losses in ships—four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and a supply ship sunk—the Japanese lost 4,800 officers and men killed or drowned and 275 planes shot down or lost at sea through lack of flight decks to land on. This was the decisive battle of the Midway Islands.

JAPANESE EXPANSION

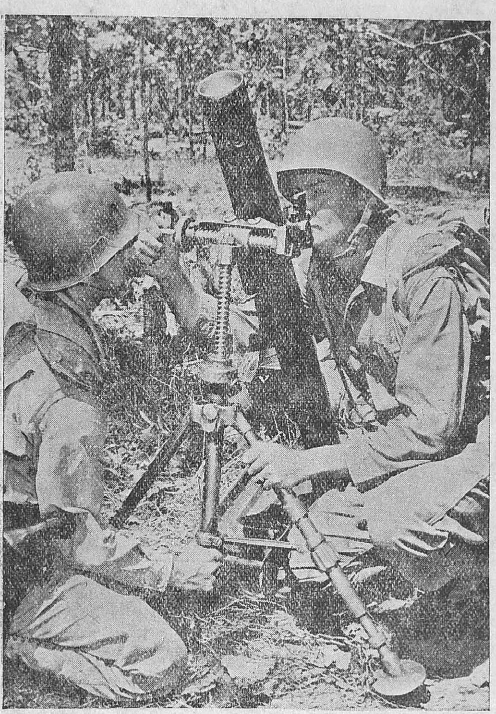
Meanwhile, in the South-west Pacific the Japanese were developing a strong naval base at Tulagi Harbour in the Solomons, where United States planes had blasted their ships in the opening action of the Coral Sea battle. On the large neighbouring island of Guadalcanal they were building an airport which would give their land-based bombers a long reach down for New Caledonia and the vital supply line to Australia. The Coral Sea battle had checked them but only bayonets could hold them. Accordingly, on August 7 a strong force of United States Marines was put ashore in a surprise attack on Tulagi and on the Guadalcanal airport. From August 7 to January 1943, there followed a series of bitter land, air and sea battles, during which the Japanese tried to recover their lost positions in the Solomons. The result was such a crushing defeat for the Japanese that they

VICTORIOUS U.S. MARINE AIRMAN ON GUADALCANAL.—Capt. Robert R. Burns of the United States Marines stands beside the fighter plane he flies as Commander of a Marine Corps fighter squadron co-operating with United States Army and Navy Air units to protect Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands against Japanese air attacks. Capt. Burns' squadron played a major role in two air battles over Guadalcanal—on April 1, when the Americans shot down 16 Japanese planes, and on April 7, when 36 enemy planes were destroyed.

finally gave up and turned their attention to New Guinea. The Japanese at one time were within 32 miles of Port Moresby but by the end of September 1942, they were falling stubbornly back. Fighting in the thick jungles that presented an almost impossible problem of supply, it was not until January 23, 1943 that United States and Australian troops mopped up the last pockets of Japanese resistance in the area. The whole of the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea was then in Allied hands. The Japanese were still up the coast at Lae and Salamaua, with Port Moresby bombers visiting them daily. The Japanese naval base at Rabaul on New Britain dispatched a convoy of 12 transports, strongly guarded by 10 warships, to the Lae-Salamaua area on March 2nd. But a Port Moresby bomber crew saw the convoy from a hole in the clouds and soon Allied bombers, escorted by fighters, met it off the New Guinea coast, sending the whole convoy and all its escort, with an estimated 15,000 men, to the bottom of the sea. In addition they shot down 72 Japanese planes—all of this for a total cost of one United States bomber and three fighters. This was the incredible battle of the Bismarck Sea.

The Americans next attacked in Attu in the Aleutians and, when that fell in May 1943, the holding phase of the war in the Pacific seemed to have been carried as far as it could be carried. Everywhere, from the Aleutians to Australia, the main forces of both sides had pushed forward into contact. In the air, at sea and on land the Allies had proved themselves superior to the Japanese and the growing weight of America's strength was just beginning to be felt. On March 19th the joint United Nations chiefs of staff in Washington had concluded a conference at which decisions were made for all theatres of the Pacific war and a new phase of the war in the Pacific seemed to be on the verge of opening.

Obviously, however, America's immediate attention has centered on the Axis and the war in Europe. In November 1942 one of the largest convoys in history left from various ports in Britain and America to land large numbers of Allied troops in North Africa. After six months of bitter fighting, North Africa was entirely



INFANTRY WEAPONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—This 81 mm. mortar fires three types of shells—high explosive, demolition or smoke—and is one of eight basic infantry weapons used by the United States Army. In effectiveness, its fire compares with that of a 105 mm. howitzer. The mortar weighs 136 pounds, has a maximum range of approximately 3,000 yards and is operated by a squad of seven men.

cleared of Axis troops and the enemy had received one of its most serious reverses to date. This was the first time in this war that Americans had met the Nazi war machine and the experience gained has proven invaluable.

Pausing only long enough for breath, the Allies, including the Americans, stepped over the small Mediterranean islands to attack Sicily and, for the first time, the Fortress of Europe was threatened. The Axis powers were changing their strategy from offensive to defensive.

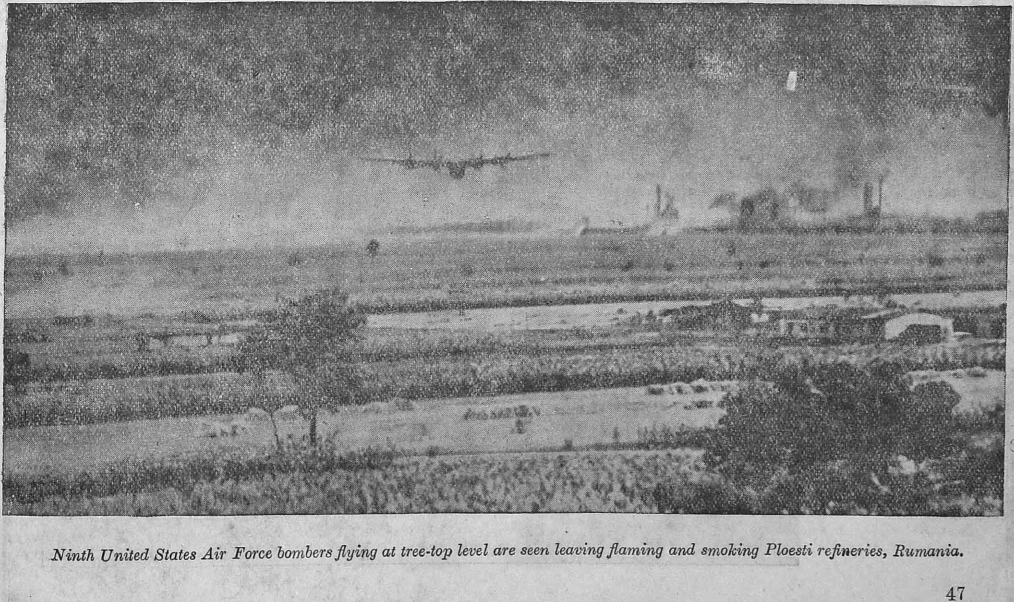
America and the Postwar

ONE of the great differences between this war and the last is the fact that during this conflict people are thinking more in terms of the postwar world, rather than concentrating on the war itself. In the United States of America, the subject of peace plans as well as the subject of reforms which will make the world a better place to live in for all are under constant discussion. Many organizations, both private and official, are studying these matters and it is hoped that their efforts will prevent the mistakes of the last war.

Americans want to see a peace established which will be just and lasting. These are not idle words on the tongues of politicians, but a strong hope in the minds of the people backed up with the knowledge that realization must entail sacrifices and the acceptance of plans never before really tried. To guarantee a worldwide lasting peace, most Americans believe that some kind of international police force will be necessary, a police force which will have the power to act quickly and decisively in any emergency. As for the defeated Axis nations, few Americans believe brutal and revengeful terms should be forced upon them, rather a system of education should be introduced in these countries which will teach them to take a place of peaceful co-operation, harmony and equality among the nations of the world.

These hopes and beliefs of the American people were given an official stamp by their government recently with the passing in the United States Congress of the Fulbright Resolution which declared: "Resolved . . . that Congress hereby express itself as favouring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favouring participation by the United States therein." This short 50-word Bill is important because it shows that in spite of any differences of opinion on minor matters, Americans are of one mind on the basic fundamentals.

There is much to hope for in the postwar world—science and medicine hold out promises of an easier, healthful and more prosperous life. This war, being fought in the far corners of the globe, is taking Americans and their Allies by the millions and putting them into close contact with other peoples everywhere. This contact cannot help but make for a better and closer understanding between all. It is the hope of Americans that victory in this war will mean a greater spirit of friendly and peaceful co-operation between all the nations of the world.—U.S.O.W.I.



Ninth United States Air Force bombers flying at tree-top level are seen leaving flaming and smoking Ploesti refineries, Rumania.

AT THE RECENT MOSCOW WAR TROPHIES EXHIBITION

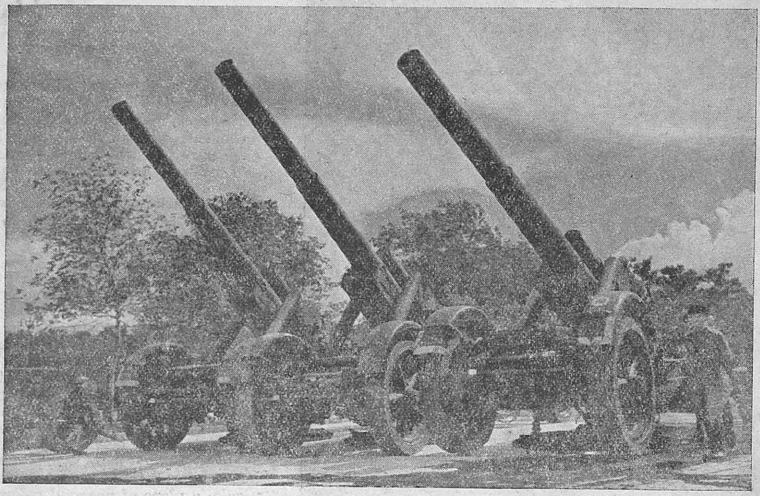
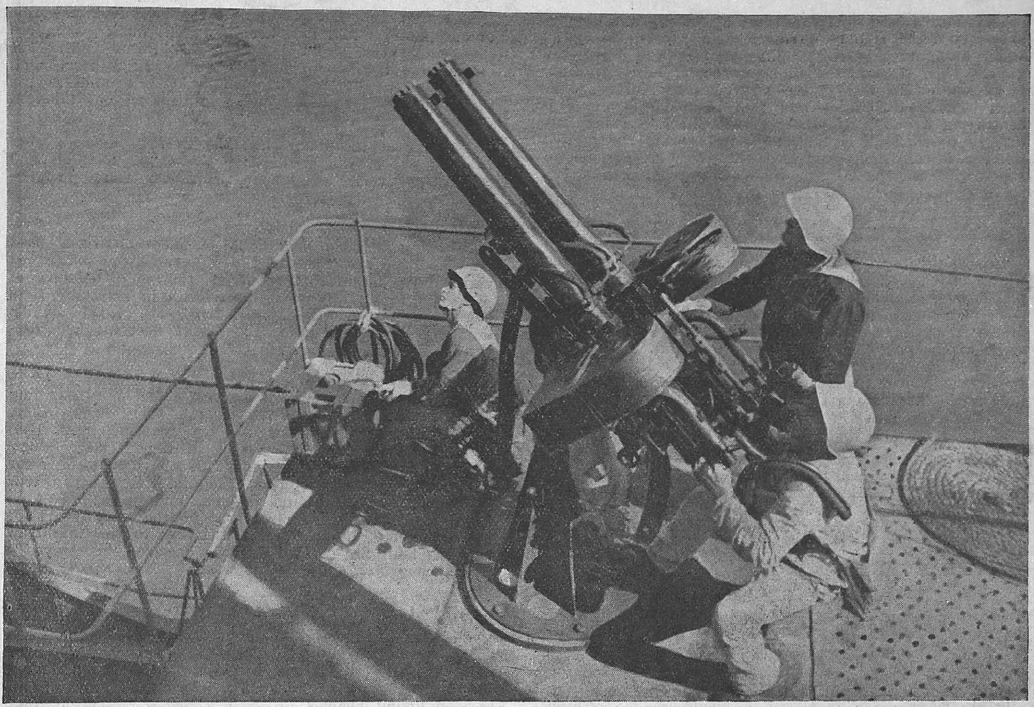


Photo shows 211 mm. howitzers. Germans and their allies lost 56,500 guns of all calibres during 1941-43 on Soviet-German front.

Heavy bombers "Focke Wulf 200". Germany and her allies lost 43,000 aircraft on Soviet-German front during two years of war.

June 1943.—American officers and Russian seamen at the Moscow exhibition of trophies captured from the Germans in 1941-43. 42,400 tanks have been lost by the Germans and their allies on the Soviet-German front in the course of two years of war.



BLACK SEA NAVY.—Firing on enemy plane.

The Fleet Air Arm of Soviet Russia

By COL. C. ALEXANDROV

THROUGHOUT the two years the Soviet peoples have been engaged in heroic struggle against the Fascist hordes. The air arm of the Soviet navy has written many a glorious page to the annals of this war of the freedom-loving peoples against Hitlerite tyranny.

Operating in close co-ordination with the fleet, the Soviet naval flyers have scored substantial successes in fighting on both sea and land, playing an important part in the smashing of the myth of German invincibility.

They have made tens of thousands of combat flights against enemy naval forces, sending hundreds of Fascist warships and transport vessels to the bottom in the open sea or at their bases. Enemy ports and naval bases have suffered vast damage from our bombing raids, while everywhere and always the naval airmen have given effect to the injunction of the great Russian soldier, Field-Marshal Suvorov, to strike at the enemy wherever he may show up regardless of the odds.

HINDRANCE TO ENEMY SHIPPING

During January 1943 alone, airmen of Soviet Northern Fleet, to take but one example, sank by torpedoes or bombs 17 enemy transports of a total tonnage of 127,000 tons and one patrol vessel in the Barents Sea. To this aspect of the fleet air arm's activities must be added its vitally important work in the laying of minefields. This work the flyers serving with the various fleets have carried on both winter and summer, laying mines in the ice-bound fairways, near enemy ports and naval bases as well as on Fascist shipping lanes. Besides dealing the enemy considerable losses, this activity has been a great hindrance to his shipping.

Screening our naval vessels from the air both at sea and at bases, Soviet naval airmen have built up a splendid reputation for themselves in aerial encounters with the Fascist air force. Scores of our flyers have resorted to ramming when there was no other way of bringing the adversary down. A place of honour in the annals of this war will be occupied by such fearless examples of gallantry and valour as those set by the flyers Lobanov and Igashev, who, seeing that their disabled machines could not make it back to their own side, crash-dived into enemy troop columns, preferring death to German captivity.

GERMANS PAY HEAVY PRICE

The Germans have paid a heavy price for their encounters with Soviet naval flyers. Figures of losses for the first year and a half of war show that the Fascists lost three for every one of ours.

Many of the Soviet Union's naval flyers have won fame not only in their own country but abroad as well. Among them are such outstanding aces as Lieutenant-Colonel Safonov, twice awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union title, who shot down 26 enemy planes, Hero of the Soviet Union Kovalenko, who downed 17 Fascist craft, and Majors Kukharenko and Tumanov—all of them awarded high British decorations. There are scores of Soviet naval airmen who have downed more than 10 enemy craft each.

A German flyer taken prisoner in the Baltic theatre of hostilities told during interrogation that Soviet naval flyers have won an enviable reputation in *Luftwaffe* units, where the opinion is current that the Soviet fleet air arm is made up of people possessing some manner of extraordinary qualities.

To the men who fly our naval planes, however, it is merely a matter of boldly tackling the enemy whenever they meet him, attacking him regardless of what his strength may be, keeping the initiative in their hands and striking at close range when the foe cannot avoid the impact of the attack, resorting when necessary to ramming the hostile craft.

CRIPPLING BLOWS

The fleet air arm has done much to aid our land forces and to deliver crippling blows at the enemy's ground forces, motorized and mechanized units in particular. It has taken part in the defence of Odessa, Murmansk, Leningrad, Sevastopol and Hanko, and struck at the enemy in the mountains of the Caucasus, over the tundra of the Far North, on the Don and in the Kuban.

A stirring example of the gallantry and valour of our naval airmen is the unforgettable defence of Sevastopol. When the last Nazi attack on Sevastopol began a year ago, the Soviet Black Sea land-based air force had to operate from airdromes located in the immediate proximity of the frontline. This circumstance enabled the Germans to keep them under observation and to shell them day and night.

The dust raised by planes taking off as well as the necessary light signals during take-off and landing at night brought intensive shelling by six and eight-inch guns. This, combined with heavy aerial bombardments, made operations from these airdromes exceedingly difficult. These difficulties and the impossibility of concentrating a substantial part of the Black Sea fleet air arm in the district of Sevastopol in view of the limited number of airdromes, enabled the Germans to achieve superiority in the air in June last year, when they began a blockade of our airfields.

SHEER GRIT AND SKILL

This they did by sending up constant fighter patrols, which called out anything from six to twelve German planes by radio, as soon as we showed signs of activity. Thus planes had to take-off under intensive artillery fire, enveloped in dust and smoke from the exploding shells and menaced by the craters appearing in the flying field, and on leaving the ground were immediately forced to engage the enemy fighters. This aerial battle would last until landing, again under artillery shelling.

On more than one occasion our airmen got out of a tight fix by sheer grit and skill. They invented ways and means to mislead the enemy, reducing the efficacy of his action and ensuring themselves an opportunity to carry out an assignment dealing the maximum losses on the Fascists and cutting their own losses to a minimum.

CLEVER RUSES

The following was one of these clever ruses resorted to in order to outwit the Germans:—

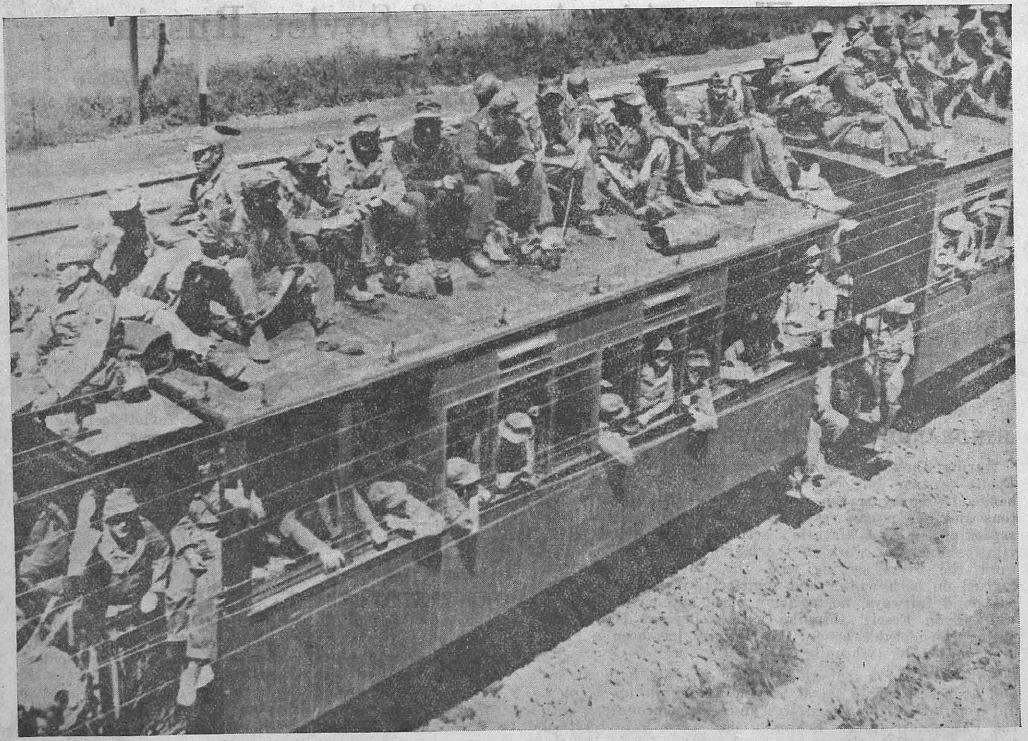
Some time before the take-off of our craft a motor truck trailing brush and spare tires would begin coursing around the field, raising a thick cloud of dust. Seeing evidence of activity, the enemy would send anything from six to eight fighters up into the air. Now a couple of our planes would taxi around in the dust, giving the impression that a large group was taking off. The enemy would send up another 10 or 12 fighters, and the now large Fascist force would hover around in the vicinity of the airdrome waiting in vain for our take-off.

An hour or so later, when the German fighters were running out of fuel, our Black Sea flyers took off and carried out their assignment, while the Germans were forced to return to refuel.

In the incredible conditions of blockade from both land and the air, the Black Sea naval flyers performed their duty gallantly throughout the epic defence of Sevastopol, inflicting tremendous losses in manpower and equipment on the enemy. During the third assault launched by the Germans, the Soviet fleet air arm destroyed 122 Fascist craft.

Soviet naval airmen have likewise made many bombing raids on military objectives deep in the enemy rear. Among the targets in this category are Bucharest, Helsinki, Ploesti and Berlin. Flying in difficult meteorological conditions, often with the aid of instruments only for hours on end and at great heights, and despite stiff resistance from the ground defences and in the air, they have bombed military objectives in the very heart of the Nazi empire, once more testifying to the might of the Soviet air force which Goebbels declared "destroyed" in the very first days of the war.

With a splendid record behind them, the personnel of the fleet air arm is to-day carrying on in the same spirit, **always ready to engage the enemy** at whatever odds, knowing that this is the best investment in insuring the speediest victory over the common enemy of all freedom-loving peoples.



AFTER THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.—Perched on the roof and "Full up inside," a train load of German prisoners passes through Tunis.

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Training Labour Reserves in the Soviet Union

By GEORGE ANDREYEV

AS early as October 1940, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. passed an edict on State labour reserves which read as follows: "The future development of our industry demands a steady influx of new labour power. Unemployment having been abolished in our country, we do not have such people who might have to look for work at factories and plants, thus spontaneously forming a perpetual labour power reserve. In these circumstances, the State is faced with the problem of organizing the training of new workers from among the urban and collective farm youth and of creating the requisite labour reserve for industry."

It was decided to undertake a regular training of new cadres of industrial workers by calling up from 800,000 to one million youths and girls and teach them definite trades. In order to get the needed metal workers, miners, chemists, oilmen and workers in other intricate trades, vocational schools were set up in industrial centres. The course of study was set at two years. Other schools for training of skilled labour for railway transport—assistant locomotive drivers, locomotive and car repair mechanics, firemen and maintenance way foremen were established also with a two-year's course of study.

Special factory schools were organized for training of workers for mass trades—coal and ore mining, metal and oil industries and construction. Here the course was six months.

For the supervision of training and distribution of the State labour reserves, a Central Labour Reserve Administration was organized under the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. as well as local administrations.

Training in all trade, railway and factory schools is free of charge, the pupils being supported by the State throughout the entire period of study. They are provided with food clothing, work outfits, linen and shoes and dormitories for those who come from other localities. In 1940 the sum of one billion rubles was assigned for the equipment and maintenance of the vocational schools. The following year 4,200 thousand millions were set aside for the training of labour reserves.

Special premises were turned over to these schools and twenty-three thousand lathe machines were handed over to them in order to equip their workshops. Special curriculum was worked out; many experts, artisans and trainers taking part in the elaboration of their programmes of study. Forty-five thousand experienced teachers, industrial training experts, administrators and educators were selected for the stupendous job of training labour reserves.

Soon after the preliminary work was completed 600 trade, 120 railway and 800 odd factory schools began functioning in many large cities, big enterprises, railway centres, construction jobs, as well as at sea and river ports in the Soviet Union.

The first enrolment which was announced on November 10, 1940, called for 600,000 physically fit girls and boys of 14 and 15 from city and countryside, with an elementary education. Urban youths and girls from 16 to 17 were enrolled in factory schools. Soviet youth responded heartily to their country's call: over one million persons applied for admittance to the vocational schools.

The principle of training in trade, railway and factory schools is to teach the pupils under conditions approaching as closely as possible those they would find in industry. From the very outset the pupil is given real raw materials—metal, wood, composites and is working on real lathe machines and tools, producing socially useful goods. Thus in two years of vocational school, pupils produced 3,000,000 tons of coal, 900,000 tons of iron and manganese ore and over 130,000 tons of oil. Many hundreds of thousands of them are working in war industries, producing arms and munitions. The value of the goods produced by these pupils in 1941 reached the sum of 615 million rubles, while their output for 1942 was well over one billion rubles.

At all vocational schools five-sevenths of the study time is devoted to industrial training in performing practical work at factories, mines, railway and river transport. The rest of the time is devoted to theoretical study and general education.

THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONT.—Senior Sergeant Ivan Zemtsov, a courageous scout decorated with the medal "For Distinction in Action" keeps fighting in disregard of his wound. Ivan Zemtsov went seven times to enemy rear for reconnoitring. He has killed 21 Germans and blown up seven enemy blockhouses.

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The pupils get a thorough grounding in technology of metals, wood, mechanical drawing and designing, the fundamentals of physics, chemistry and mathematics.

All girls and boys are taught to regard their trade and craftsmanship with love and pride and to perform conscientiously their duty to society as a whole. For this the future workers must learn the secrets of efficient work, acquire deftness and skill, showing ingenuity in using materials and machines.

All pupils are undergoing strenuous military training and physical culture exercises, including skiing, swimming, football, etc. In last winter's cross country ski-runs over 260,000 pupils of the trade, railway and factory schools participated, making a very good showing.

From May 1941 to March 1943, the vocational schools turned over to Soviet industry and transport 1,300,000 young workers. These keen-minded young men and women can be found now in every factory and plant in the Soviet Union. They are playing a vital part in the country's national economy and war effort.

Many of the graduates of the vocational schools have become leading workers in their establishments. They have formed the now famous "front-line brigades," which are composed of workers who are not sparing effort or time to do their utmost to produce more and more of the sinews of war for the Red Army and help it in the prodigious struggle against Hitlerite invaders. For their outstanding achievements in filling war orders many of the pupils and graduates of the trade schools have been decorated by the Soviet Government. A number of young workers have been promoted to high positions having shown no mean organizing ability.

ON THE RUSSIAN HOME FRONT.—Yaroslavl Region in June 1943 : *Team of collective farm women set out for fields.*

Soviet Azerbaijan: Contribution to War Effort

By A. SHEFER

DURING the years of Soviet power, Azerbaijan, famous throughout the world for its riches, has developed into a flourishing republic. The inexhaustible natural resources of the country were exploited to the full for the welfare of the entire people.

Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, became the greatest oil centre not only of the Soviet Union but of the entire world. No wonder this city became known as the "Black Gem." Besides its oil which had been in exploitation for a long time, deposits of iron ore, coal, copper and gray pyrites were discovered and extensively developed. As a result of the diligent labour of the people, the soil of Azerbaijan gave generous yields of grain and cotton, tea and grapes, lemons and oranges.

Soviet Azerbaijan has an age-old culture. Its savants, poets, and thinkers have inscribed golden pages in the history of human progress. One of its renowned national figures is Nizami Gandjevi, the great poet and philosopher of the Azerbaijanian people, whose struggle for freedom and happiness find reflection in all his writings. Soviet people, irrespective of race or nationality, esteem the humanist tendencies of Nizami's writings and his courageous struggle for lofty and immortal ideals of justice.

Another representative of the Azerbaijanian people, who lived nearer to our own times, is Mirza Akhundov, a progressive writer and publicist who made a tremendous contribution to Azerbaijan and world culture. Akhundov devoted himself to freeing his people from the ties still remaining between them and the barbarism of the Middle Ages. It was during Soviet times, however, that the Azerbaijan culture made its greatest strides forward. A galaxy of young scholars and poets, who are carrying on with honour the heritage of Gandjevi and Akhundov, are enriching the present epoch with their ideas.

From the very first days of the great patriotic war against the German occupationists, Soviet Azerbaijan raised its sword in the struggle against the enemy. Among those who have covered themselves with undying glory in the great war for their country, there are many sons of the Azerbaijanian people. War with its trials and hardships has only served to rally the Azerbaijanian people together with all other peoples of the Soviet Union into a single fraternal family. The Azerbaijanians fighting in the ranks of the Red Army have displayed their traditional valour and heroism in the battles at Moscow and Leningrad, Odessa, Sevastopol and in the unparalleled battle of Stalingrad.

While defending the great city of Lenin, Airman Aliev Busein Bala, gallant son of the Azerbaijanian people, was wounded 17 times in an air battle, but continued to carry on, and in spite of heavy loss of blood, destroyed six enemy planes. Machine-gunner Abdul Radjabov, who was defending a frontline position, annihilated 200 German soldiers in one day. Major Khakim Abasov and his unit repulsed 13 enemy tank attacks in a single day destroying 36 panzers. The high title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon Idris Suleimanov, who, despite a serious wound, remained at the field of battle and fought with amazing gallantry. These are the sort of fighters the Azerbaijanians make, men whose names will go down in history for their bravery and devotion to duty.

While their sons are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Soviet soldiers of other nationalities, against the Fascist vandals, the Azerbaijanian workers, peasants and intellectuals back home are also making splendid contributions to the war effort working selflessly for victory. For instance, Abdullayev, a mechanic in a Baku factory is regularly scoring 1,050 per cent of his monthly plan. In spite of his 110 years, Sala Galiev, an Azerbaijanian peasant, insisted on going out to the fields to help gather in the cotton, and tried not to lag behind the young workers. When they tried to persuade him to go home, the aged patriot indignantly replied: "I too want to help the front."

The women of Azerbaijan, too, are making a great contribution to the defence cause. These women, who before the Revolution were fettered by the prejudices of the past, are now helping the Soviet people fight against the Fascist invaders, doing their bit to defend the great rights to a free life, creative labour and happiness. Their hatred for the Fascist butchers is boundless. Many Azerbaijanian women are fighting in the ranks of the Red Army, going into the attack together with the men and commanders, or saving the lives of the wounded.

June—1943. Theatre of War.—Volunteer stretcher-bearer Valentina Kalugina has carried from the field of action to safety 45 wounded commanders and men together with their arms. Kalugina rendering first aid to a wounded machine-gunner.

Will Never Forgive nor Forget

By WILLIAM KRAFT

MANKIND will never forgive nor forget the destruction, pillage and bestial crimes now being perpetrated with such cold-blooded thoroughness and sadism by the German Fascist scoundrels. The list of criminal acts committed by the Fascist vandals on Soviet territory is growing daily.

Only recently Soviet sappers were engaged in the extremely dangerous job of demining the scorched territory of such a village in Oryol region.

Located on the bank of a river, this once thriving village which numbered around 1,000 households figured as one of the strongly fortified points in the German line of defences. Soviet units smashed through these points and forced the Germans to roll backwards. True to their nature, the Fascists laid waste this Russian village. Now one could only see charred remains of what were once cottages. No signs of habitation were visible—deserted wilderness, heaped with debris and skeletons of what were once brick chimney stacks.

Heavy artillery shells pock-marked the approaches to this village. Demolished pillboxes and heaps of mangled barbed wire entanglements were to be seen all around. Numerous swollen Fascist corpses protruding from yellow water in the trenches were evidence of the vengeful blow meted to the Fascist barbarians by the Red Army fighters.

LONE HOUSE IN THE DISTANCE

But what especially infuriated the Soviet sappers then was the lone house in the distance—the one and only house spared by the commandant of that Fascist garrison. This wasn't an ordinary Russian cottage. No! It was a German dwelling, especially planned and built by the Germans for their commandant.

When the Germans retreated, the Commandant conceived the diabolic idea of "presenting" his cottage to the Soviet troops. Not only were the approaches to that house mined heavily but many special contraptions were set up inside the house. The intrepid sappers, however, took the sting out of the treacherous weapons and the plan of the frenzied butcher miscarried.

Situated on a hill, the haughty-looking country home was lording the territory in sight. The Commandant didn't spare anything to build a real Tyrol rendezvous for himself. He didn't hesitate to destroy a church in a near by village in order to obtain the necessary materials for that house. He needed the red bricks for two fireplaces, one of which was built in his comfortable office and the other in his bedroom. Everything was planned to the minutest detail. He didn't even forget to install a weather cock on the flat roof of his private cottage.

NAUSEATING STENCH

The surprises for the sappers did not end here, however. The sappers who continued to skilfully demine the territory now approached a heap of ruins which covered a cellar whose occupants were entombed. The entrance to the cellar was boarded up and held tight by huge rocks and piles of earth. It wasn't an easy job to gain entrance to this cellar.

A nauseating stench of disintegrated corpses almost overcame the sappers as they lifted the boards of the cellar entrance. A protruding felt boot attracted their attention as they made their way down the stairway. It turned out to be the leg of a dead Red Army man who was lying face downwards on these stairs. Alongside him was another Red Army man with arms stretched out towards the exit; he evidently made a super-human effort to extricate himself from that hell-hole. The flashlight detected still other prisoners, and in the corner sat a woman in a blue gingham dress holding a child wrapped in a blanket close to her breast. Eleven people met their slow tortuous death in that cellar.

SKELETON IN UNIFORM

Who were these unfortunates? Nobody could answer that. The village was dead and deserted. As one of the sappers bent over the corpse of a Red Army man in hopes of finding some kind of document in his pockets the corpse fell with a thud. He was a skeleton in uniform. For a moment the blood congealed in the veins of the sappers. Their wrath heightened their fury against the German Fascist bandits.

As they made their way out into the open they could see the weather vane of the commandant's house. They had no doubt that it was he, that blood-thirsty Hitlerite who ordered the entombment of these people.

The sappers had only one desire: to rid mankind of the frenzied executioners.

RUSSIANS BEAT BACK THE NAZIS

June 1943—North-Western Front—Artillerymen crossing a water barrier.

June 1943—Theatre of War—Volkhov Front—Photo shows a trench-mortar crew in action.

June 1943—Sappers of the Guards in action in the Kuban Valley—In the fore is Senior Sergeant Adeyev, who rendered 311 mines harmless under the enemy fire.

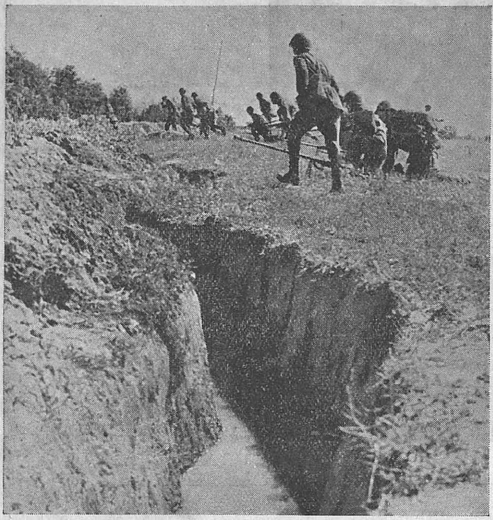
RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN ALL SECTORS

ARMOURED TRAIN RAIDERS OF THE RED ARMY.—Commander A. Bulavin (centre) *with his officers Lieut. P. Gorelov* (left) *and N. Gorodny, making final plans before leaving with their armoured train for a surprise attack on the Nazi positions on the Northern Front.*

Tank-borne infantry rushing into an attack on the Byelgorod Front.

THE FLAG OF FREEDOM.—Red Army men hoisting the red banner on one of the buildings in the Schluesselburg after the siege of Leningrad was raised.

Britain and the Soviet Union



July 1943—A Red Army unit attacking.

EVER since the emergence of modern Russia under Peter the Great, the relations between her and Britain have shown a curious feature. Diplomatic tension between the two Powers has been frequent; so much so that for some periods during the 19th and 20th centuries the whole world-political alignment appeared to be determined by the Anglo-Russian antagonism. But never, apart from the minor and accidental clash in the Crimean war, have the two countries made war against each other; and in the three great world crisis of these two and a half centuries—the Napoleonic, the Wilhelmian and the Hitlerian—they have unfailingly, often without their own doing, found themselves in the same camp.

Certainly this is significant. It indicates some basic community of world-political interests between the great Eurasian landpower and the great West-Eastern seapower—a community of interests so deep and so compelling that it has again and again overcome what to their statesmen of the day seemed profoundly dividing issues.

The time may have come for recognizing clearly wherein these common interests consist, and for giving their common pursuit a concrete and permanent form. Certainly this would effectively forestall the re-emergence of the almost traditional, though provenly superficial, Anglo-Russian friction between wars, and put peace in the Eastern Hemisphere on a firm foundation.

A NATURAL DEATH

The time to do so seems the more propitious as the last contest, which divided Russia and Britain and prevented their full co-operation, has died a natural death. It was the issue "Communist world-revolution" versus "capitalist intervention in Russia."

It is Stalin's statesmanship that has made both the first and the last step to break this vicious circle. His proclamation of "Socialism in one country" began the healing process, which his decent dissolution of the Comintern completed. It is, however, only fair to say that a corresponding process had long been under way in Britain. It culminated in Mr. Churchill's speech of June 22, 1941. The idea of overthrowing the Soviet State in its territories is as dead and buried in Britain (and in America, for that matter) as it appears the idea of overthrowing the existing constitution in other countries is in Russia.

"HALFWAY TO MOSCOW"

This is the decisive factor which clears the way for a more intimate and permanent co-operation. There are other hopeful prospects beside. It may well be that Britain may "travel halfway to Moscow" in the economic field. It may well be that the Soviet Union, with enhanced security and in more intimate intercourse with the Western democracies, may develop towards more liberal institutions in the sphere of politics. But these are prospects which may or may not come true. What matters is that neither of these developments will be artificially furthered by pressure from outside, and that both countries will loyally respect their different internal constitutions.

Thereby the differences, which certainly exist, will become, as it were, sterilized. They will not cease to be differences. It would be sheer hypocrisy to base the co-operation between Britain and Russia on a common ideology. It must be based on a common interest—a profound interest which overrides the different ideologies. This interest exists. It is the interest in peace. Their common task is the organization of peace in those parts of the world where they will together carry the main responsibility of the victors.

BASIS OF PEACE

The only means of organizing peace under modern conditions is the formation of a Power-group determined to keep the peace and strong enough to defend it against all comers. Such a Power-group may emerge out of this war in the form of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Their task would have a positive, constructive aspect and a negative, preventive one. Positively they must give every nation—including the vanquished—a vested interest in peace. They must make peace a paying proposition. This means close co-operation over a wide field of concrete economic and political matters, such as production and distribution of food, distribution of raw materials, development of backward countries, improvement of labour conditions, air transport. Co-operation in such matters should not proceed by diplomatic day-to-day arrangements but be performed by the permanent boards of what will finally become a world council, but can only develop from the "mixing-up" of the leading Great Powers.

This constructive peace policy means a permanent all-inclusive alliance against every aggressor, based on close military co-operation, and a sharing of strategic raw materials, military inventions, tactical developments, and where convenient, naval and air bases. Round such a closely integrated alliance of the three greatest World powers real collective security can easily be built. Without it, it would remain a sham, as the history of the League has so sadly shown.

WORLD AUTHORITY

A world authority of this kind, growing out of the pooling of economic and defence activities of the Great Powers, would seem the only basis of a permanent peace system that can pragmatically arise from this war. More cannot now be expected. Less would make renewed world war in no too distant time almost a certainty.

Can such a world authority come into being? The question is identical with the question of British-American-Russian working co-operation.

The "mixing-up" of British and American affairs is "rolling on in full flood." A corresponding process between Britain and Russia has hardly begun. Is there a will, on both sides, to initiate it?

Let us look at things from the Russian point of view. Russia does not want to acquire territory for territory's sake. For a Power of her dimensions a few hundred miles of borderland mean little in themselves. But Russia has two traditional interests. The one is security against invasion in the West and East. The other is an outlet to the warm seas.

OUTLET TO OCEANS

She can find both in a close association with Britain and America. As regards security: It is unthinkable that any European or Asiatic Power would, by attacking

one of its members, challenge the coalition which will have won this war, if it remains in effective being. As regards outlet to the oceans: It is in our power to throw them open to Russia. We possess naval bases all over the world. We are now sharing many with a friendly U.S.A. There is no reason why we should not share as many with a friendly U.S.S.R.

Alternatively, if no development in such a direction is forthcoming Russia might not unnaturally be tempted to seek security by direct or indirect domination of her forelands in Eastern Europe and China, and to obtain access to the oceans by similar devices. Such a course would almost inevitably revive, not indeed the conflict between international Communism and international Capitalism, but the historic conflicts over the Balkans or the Middle and Far East, which have so often divided Britain and Russia in the past.

For us the obvious policy is one which leads to friendship and not to friction. It is a policy of co-operation on the level of world affairs, not one of competition in European and Asiatic affairs.

—Condensed from the London " OBSERVER."

Soviet Aviation Industry

By M. LAPIDUS

THE German armies in the field and their rear are all the time being made to feel the striking power of the Soviet air force. The Soviet victories in the air are the result not only of the mettle and training of our airmen, but also an outcome of what has been achieved by the Soviet aviation industry and its designers.

The Russians are no newcomers in the field of aircraft construction. During World War I, Russian heavy aircraft of the " Ilya Muromets " class machines of a very original design, won high recognition. The research conducted into the theory of aeronautics by the late Professor Zhukovsky is famous the world over and still guide all aircraft designers.

During the last two decades the Soviet aircraft designing school has become a mighty force. The tiny laboratory opened by Professor Zhukovsky 30 years ago has developed into a huge aero-hydrodynamic institute which to-day is the brain centre of Soviet aviation designing. This institute is one of the largest scientific institutions in the field of aeronautics the world over. The whole world knows the names of our leading aircraft designers, Tupoliev, Ilyushin and Yakovlev.

" STORMOVIK " STRIKES TERROR

The armoured low-level attack aircraft designed by Sergei Ilyushin and known as the " Stormovik " strikes terror in the Hitlerites who have dubbed it the " Black Death." This machine is equipped with machine guns, cannon and bomb-racks and has proved a powerful weapon against German tanks. It played a big part in the Battle of Stalingrad. Like all our other fighting machines the " Stormovik " has been modernized several times.

The speedy Soviet fighter craft designed by Yakovlev and Lavochkin have proved their merits in innumerable encounters in the air. In particular Yakovlev's fighter plane has won high praise from Jean T. Chief of the " Normandie " squadron which is manned by fighting Frenchmen, and has done valuable work on the Soviet-German front. In the opinion of this experienced flyer, Yakovlev's machine is the best fighter of its type that he has ever flown. A surprise of this war has been the yeoman service the little U2 training plane has rendered in battle, often brilliantly substituting for fighter craft and bombers.

Great success has also been achieved by Soviet aircraft engine designers. Since the outbreak of war Mikulin and Shvetsov, the two highlights in this field, have perfected Soviet engines which to-day are second to none in the world. Day by day the quality of engines equipment and ordnance for Soviet fighters, bombers and stormoviks is improving. Spitalny, who has done so much to perfect Soviet aircraft ordnance, has won wide fame.

NETWORK OF FACTORIES

The Soviet aircraft industry possesses a big network of modernly equipped factories that turn out planes, engines and all sorts of equipment and instruments required by modern aircraft. These factories are marching in step with the most modern counterparts that exist in Europe or America.

A short while ago, I had occasion to visit a plant where Stormovik planes are turned out. This factory is a veritable city with innumerable buildings and tree-lined asphalt roads running in all directions. The final assembly shop is so large that if it were not for the roof, one would think one was on a flying field packed with aircraft ready to take off.

No less impressive is another factory I visited, which turns out aircraft engines. This branch of production is the most complex in the industry. Prior to the Revolution, Russian aircraft factories were producing quite good craft which, however, had to be equipped with foreign-made engines, since none were produced in the country. The Soviet Government has created a large number of aircraft works where up to date and original engines of Soviet design are being turned out.

The factory we are referring to is a huge place. Engines are produced here on the mass production principle while along the assembly shop a huge conveyor runs.

TURNING OUT A STEADY STREAM

Despite wartime difficulties—a shortage of materials is sometimes experienced and skilled labour is not abundant—the Soviet aircraft industry is turning out a steady stream of aircraft engines, instruments, equipment and spares for the requirements of the front. A considerable part of our aircraft factories are exceeding production plans. It will suffice to mention that in April, 48 factories were awarded prizes and premiums for having considerably exceeded their production plans for the Red Air Force.

A large number of aircraft factories were located in the western areas of the country which were in danger from the very first days of war. These factories were all evacuated to reception areas far in the rear. Equipment was saved in such towns as Kaunas and Riga which were scenes of hostility from the very first days of war. The equipment and personnel of aircraft located at Smolensk, Kiev and other cities were fully evacuated.

The reader will remember that the Germans once spread a rumour that they had bombed the famous Soviet aviation works in the town of Rybinsk. In actual fact what the Germans did bomb was empty factory shops since the whole factory had been evacuated to the rear in good time. A short while ago, I visited a town in the Soviet east and was able to go round the shops of the aircraft factory which Goebbels claimed to have destroyed. This plant is to-day producing more aircraft than it ever did in Rybinsk.

RESTARTED IN THE URALS

All Soviet aircraft enterprises which were evacuated from danger areas to the rear were rapidly restarted. I was able to observe the way one large factory which had arrived in the Urals earlier resumed operations. The first trainloads of equipment arrived at the end of November 1941. Production was resumed in the beginning of December and in January 1942, it was working according to the same schedule as it had prior to evacuation. This instance is a typical one.

Behind the Red Air Force stands a powerful industry which is supplying it with everything it needs to maintain superiority in the air and effectively collaborate with the ground forces in attack and defence.

Reminiscence

By JOSEPH E. DAVIES

THE development of this non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany to me was not unexpected. My reports from Moscow have pointed out for two years last past that it was perfectly clear that, if Europe were to have "peace," it will have to be a "Fascist peace," imposed by the dictators, unless England and France created a counter-vailing East - and West - Axis, by the inclusion of the Soviet, and establish a "balance of power" which would keep peace through an equilibrium of forces.

During the Litvinov tenure in Foreign Office, there was, to be sure, a very strong moral impulse of hostility towards Germany and the aggressor powers beginning with the accession of Hitler to power. During that period, the Soviet regime, in my opinion, diligently and vigorously tried to maintain a vigorous common front against the aggressors, and were sincere advocates of the "indivisibility of peace."

Litvinov's able battle for peace and democratic ideas at the League of Nations and the vigorous attitude of the Soviet Government in being prepared to fight for Czechoslovakia were indications of real sincerity of purpose and marked degree of high-mindedness.

Beginning with Munich, and even before, however, there has been an accumulation of events which gradually broke down this attitude on the part of the Soviet Government.

During my tenure in Moscow, I was much impressed with the fact that the Russians were undoubtedly severely irked by what appeared to be a policy of "pin-pricking" and an attitude of superiority and "talking down" which diplomatic missions of the Western Powers assumed towards the Soviet Government. The Soviets are proud and resented this deeply.

Then followed a series of developments which aggravated the relationship between the Soviet Government and the Western democracies. The Soviets were "humiliated" and "deeply hurt" by being excluded from Munich.

* * * * *

These events served to feed the suspicion, and aroused the dissatisfaction of the realistic Soviet leaders including Stalin. Apparently they got fed up with attempting to stop the aggression by participation in European affairs, and characteristically boldly reversed their attitude and decided to secure their own position by making a pact of non-aggression with Germany which would assure peace for Russia, at least for a time, regardless of any possibility of war in Europe.

The foregoing is a theory as to what will be the situation, from such facts and impressions as I have gathered and obtained.*

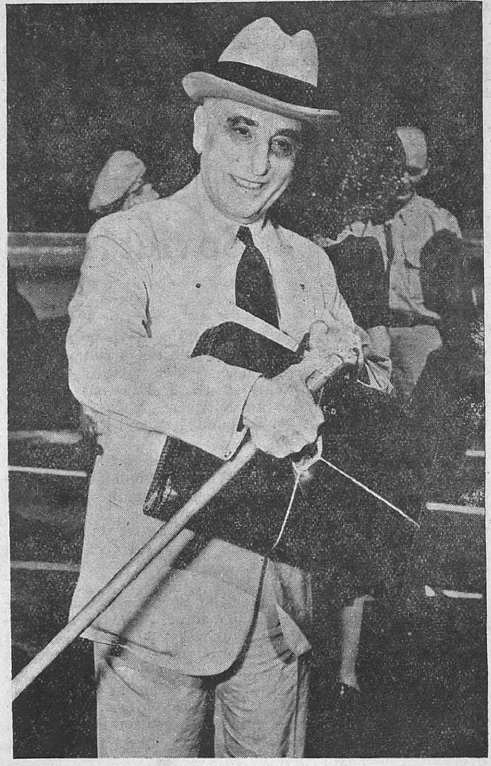
During my stay in Russia, I saw a great deal of the Red Army leaders and the Soviet troops. The man-power was invariably impressive. Their infantry was striking as they marched by the Kremlin reviewing stand in their thousands: stripped to the waist, heads shaved, bodies brown as nuts, all in the pink of athletic condition for the most part big powerful men. It would be difficult to find any group apparently more physically fit or a military group that marched with greater precision than that which they displayed as they marched in closed formation, with shoulders leaning forward and with bayonets fixed, directed over the shoulders of the line in front. They looked as though they would be a tough bunch to handle across no-man's land.

PREVIEW OF ORGANIZED GUERILLA BANDS

Interspersed among the regular military units there were approximately six thousand civilians who marched in company formation, armed with rifles, but all in promiscuous civilian and none too good attire. This was a preview of the organized guerilla bands which the Red Army is now using to harass German communications in the so-called "defence in depth" by which the Soviet strategy has sought to counter the blitzkrieg. This is also significant as indicating that *even in 1937 the Kremlin officials anticipated a German offensive*, which would succeed in overrunning Western Russia, and was even then preparing to leave these "proletarian rifle divisions" behind the advancing German lines, as a part of the "scorched earth policy" of Soviet civilian defence.

The Red Army, I had understood, compared favourably with great armies of Europe in its mechanised equipment.

* *The above was written the day after the Nazis attacked the U.S.S.R.*



Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. The above photo was taken when he returned to Washington after visiting Moscow as a personal representative of President Roosevelt. At the Russian capital, he conferred with Marshal Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Premier. He carried a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Marshal Stalin and received a reply for the President, presumably contained in the brief case to which he is pointing.

It was then reputed to have about 4,000 tanks of various types ready for immediate use, and from what I have seen myself in the plants of heavy industry, and from information gleaned from other informed sources, I was satisfied that they were on the way of producing tanks at a pretty high rate of speed through mass production. Subsequent events have justified that opinion. On the Red Army Day in 1938, some 480 tanks, some of enormous size and some of lighter variety, raced across the Red Square at terrifying speeds, which were said to be between 35 and 65 miles an hour. The military experts at that time told me that it was a very good performance. It was commented upon that, in bringing their tanks into the city and in the marshalling of these mechanised units preparatory to going through the Red Square, there had been remarkably few breakdowns or indications of weakness.

There is one thing which made a strong impression on me in connexion with Soviet air power. That was the air-mindedness of the Russian people. In every city of any size in the Soviet Union, there is a so-called "Park of Culture and Rest" and invariably among the other games and amusement devices these Parks have high towers for parachute jumping. On all "rest days" (holidays) these towers are crowded with children and young people eager to try the parachute jumps. In Moscow, it was said that there were several hundred thousand (it was currently claimed at a million) young men and women who had won their official decoration and label insignia by reason of having officially completed three parachute jumps from an airplane, from an altitude of 2,000 feet or over.

SCHOOLS FOR LAND TROOPS

In 1939 Voroshilov reported to the Soviet Congress that the Red Army had extended its system of military institutes, which Frunze had started in the early twenties, so that he was able to report that there were 63 schools for land troops in which tens of thousands of young men equipped with secondary education were being turned out with training as officers for the army. Graduation qualified them for the grade of lieutenant. Thirty-two flying schools and aeronautical and engineering schools, he said, were turning out aviation experts and aviation personnel. There were also fourteen academies and military universities for men with University education, designed for training of those who are qualified for high command. These universities, he said, also provided evening courses in which some 15,000 commanders and other high officers in the army were enrolled. Soviet books on military strategy, I was informed, commanded general respect in professional army circles in other countries, particularly in Germany.

In the talks which I had with some of the military experts in Moscow at that time, I was told that in recent years the examinations and tests for admission to these higher military schools were most severe, scientific and selective. The higher officer class was recruited by processes of competitive elimination from the most fit, the most able, taken from this large reservoir of military man-power.

In 1937 and 1938, the number of former Tzarist officers which had perforce been commanding the Red Army units had become negligible. They had been replaced by younger men, graduates of the large number of military schools which had been built up by Frunze and Voroshilov. The typical Red Army officer in 1937 was a man who had passed through the special school of his arm of the service, and who had in addition been graduated from one of the high military institutes or academies which prepared officers for general command duty and for General Staff duty. His military qualifications for the command of smaller units were considered excellent. His qualifications for higher command were yet to be tested. He was generally a man of fine physique, ambitions, full of energy, and accepted as a part of his job hardships and deprivations which did not fall to officers in other armies.

LOYALTY OF RED ARMY

The Government in power early realized and has never overlooked the fact that its success depends, in the last analysis, on the loyalty and support of the army. There appeared to be nothing too good for the Red Army within the gift of either the people or the Government of Soviet Russia. No pains have been spared to impress thoroughly officers and conscripts with loyalty to their Government and to their country. The curriculum in the military schools is reported to have been devoted sixty per cent to military training and forty per cent to the study of Communism.

The elimination of High Commanders by the purge, I was told, had resulted in the promotion of many of the younger officers who while lacking the experience of their predecessors, probably made up for it in greater energy and devotion and loyalty to the Government. It was also said that these changes had resulted in a feeling of greater security on the part of the average soldier and he believed that his fate was now in the hands of more trustworthy and loyal officers than the "Trotzkiyte traitors who had met a deserved fate."

In connection with the question of morale, it must always be borne in mind that, so far as the average soldier is concerned, he is generally a man below thirty years of age. That would mean that he was about seven years old in 1917 when the Soviets came into power. During the tender years of Soviet youth, the Government sees to it that every possible agency is used to indoctrinate the young with the principles of Communism, the greatness of Soviet Russia, and his duty and destiny as a Bolshevik. What is not generally realized is that under these conditions Communism becomes a religion, and one of the first principles of the Communist Party is absolute loyalty to the party and unquestioning obedience to its constituted leadership. In the then existing situation, it meant loyalty to Stalin. It should be also noted in this connection that every agency of propaganda—the press, the bill-boards, theatres, cinemas, schools, books, magazines—are all controlled by the Government and utilized for the purpose; that of impregnating the public with devotion to the regime, to Communism, with fear as to the menace of foreign invasion. Unquestionably, the Government at this time was taking steps to solidify the loyalty of the Red Army. The rapidly expanding Soviet defence programme offered increased opportunity for command and responsibility.

TWO SEPARATE ARMIES

During this period, military morale was also sustained by the Red Army's victories over the Japanese army at Lake Hanau and on the Amur River. For the Kremlin never forgot that it faced the Samurai in the East as well as the Nazis in the West. To meet this situation, two entirely separate armed forces were created, one in Europe and one in Siberia, each self-contained and designed to fight independently, without any expectation of help from the other. In the Far East, I was told, the special Red Banner Army numbered 400,000 men and was equipped with an independent reserve in the form of a two-years' stock of munitions and other supplies. The greater part of the total Soviet forces was massed in the districts adjacent to the Western frontier. It was during this first crisis that the Japanese strategy found its first opportunity to try out the strength of the Russian army in the East. The Axis Powers derived little comfort from the results of this encounter. I was informed at that time from a high Japanese official that the strength and effectiveness of the mechanised forces and of the infantry made a very strong impression and aroused very substantial respect in the Japanese army circles for the power of the Red Army.

There was another very important factor in this situation. The army and defence activities of the Soviet Union in 1937 and 1938 were by no means static. These years were periods of terrific tension and resultant expansion. There were daily indications that the Soviet Government was intensely alarmed and that all leaders were working night and day to defend their regime. On all sides, there were indications of great Government activity of a defence character.

THE MONTHS BEFORE MUNICH

These were also the months just before Munich, when the Hitler West Wall was being feverishly built by the employment of hundreds of thousands of men. This was the time when the Soviet Government had served notice upon Poland that in the event of a German attack upon Czechoslovakia, Russia would fulfil its obligation to fight with France as her ally, for Czechoslovakia, had formally served notice that it desired to abrogate its pact of mutual non-aggression under the terms of the treaty. War and more war with each recurring crisis was constantly in the air in Moscow during this time. Accompanying these developments, naturally, very radical things were happening in connection with the armed forces and the defence of the Union. After the purge trial, the entire army was vigorously shaken up and reorganized for the purpose of establishing closer centralized control and administration. After the invasion of Austria and with the Czech crisis, new military areas were established. The Japanese situation was critical, seriously so with the Amur incident. The Far Eastern Red Banner Army was divided into two separate administrations. Artillery divisions were increased from 13,000 men to 18,000 men. Before and after Munich, the vulnerable parts of the frontier were feverishly fortified and deep zones of fortified areas were constructed. The number of tanks and units and other mechanized units were being enlarged.

The enormous and defensive programme and expansion in the armed forces are indicated clearly in the budgetary provisions made for war and Navy purposes for these years. In 1937, the Government expended for war and Navy approximately 23 billion rubles. In 1938 the budget appropriated for the following year nearly twice that amount—forty billion rubles for the war and Navy and approximately an additional 25 billion rubles for industrial defence. In 1939, its defence budget called for a total of 82 billion rubles for the succeeding year. And in 1940, the Government's budget called for a total for war and Navy and industrial defence of approximately 105 billion rubles. The outside world did not know or did not appreciate the huge preparedness campaign that was then being projected for the defence of Russia.

ASTONISHING STATEMENT

By the end of 1938, General Voroshilov stated that, contrasted with 1933, the number of armoured cars had increased seven and a half times; that the number of tanks and tank units had trebled. Anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and tank artillery were more rapidly increased than any other branch of the services. The chemical warfare service troops were doubled. It was publicly announced that the ceiling for anti-aircraft had been doubled. Voroshilov publicly stated that pursuit planes had been

trebled; that their search-lights, motor transportation and other services had been completely reorganized both as to quality and quantity; that light, battle and escort planes had been doubled; that the capacity of bomb loading for bombing planes had been trebled. He made the astonishing statement in a report to the Congress of the party that the Red Army had pursuit planes with a capacity for speed exceeding 500 to 1,000 kilometers per hour, and with a ceiling capacity of from 14,000 to 15,000 metres. At the time these statements were characteristically brushed aside. The published reports made by the engineering and technical military experts of the Beaverbrook and Harriman Missions seemed to establish that in all probability the conditions were not overstated by Voroshilov.

The Soviet leaders saw very clearly not only the progress but the ultimate purpose of the technique of aggression as practised by Hitler and Mussolini. The years of 1937 and 1938 were to Soviet Russia what the years of 1940 and 1941 were to the United States in the matter of military preparedness. Czechoslovakia was then to Russia what Britain is now to the United States. When the bastion of Czechoslovakia fell, and France refused to permit its ally to participate in the Munich agreement at Hitler's behest, Russia had lost its only hope of defence outside of its own strength. It was because of these facts that enormous new appropriations were made and extensive additional plans were made for the erection or extension of plants and for the manufacture of tanks, airplanes and war supplies, not only in the Don Basin, but as well deep in the interior of the country.

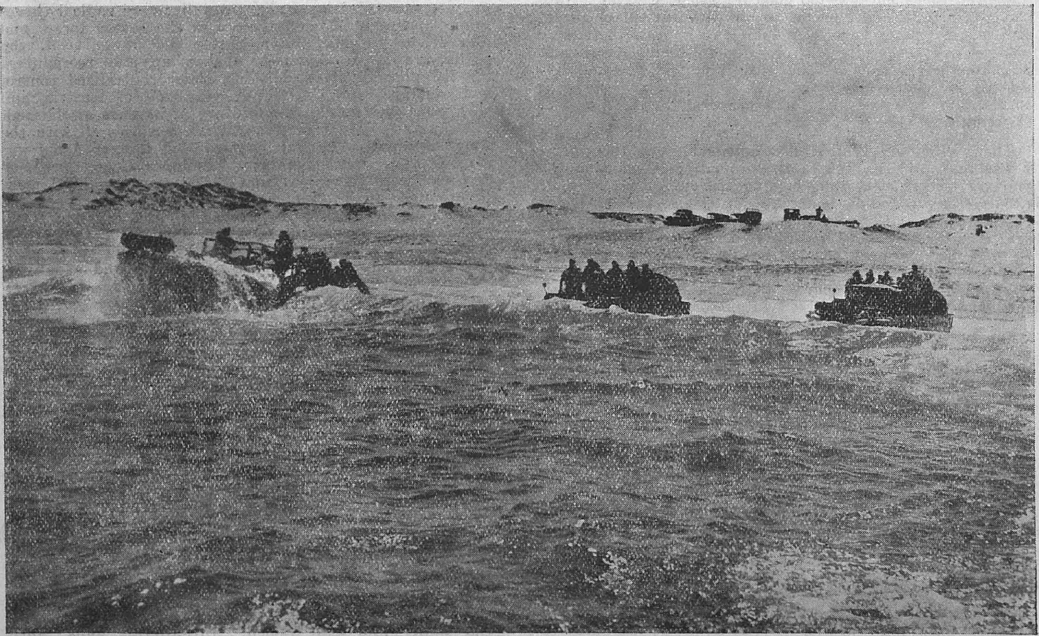
* * * * *

The present (Soviet) Government professes to be a democracy. It is, I believe, sincerely devoted to peace both for practical and ideological reasons. The present Government further proclaims and asserts constitutional protection for civil and religious liberty. In my opinion the Russian people, the Soviet leaders are moved basically by altruistic concepts. It is their purpose to promote the brotherhood of man and to improve the lot of the common people. They wish to create a society in which men may live as equals, governed by ethical ideals. They are devoted to peace. They have made great sacrifices attempting to achieve those spiritual aspirations. They are fighting our fight now against Hitlerism, and should receive every possible help as speedily and with so much friendly co-operation as we can extend.

The civilization we know has resulted from the constant concession of individual rights to centralized authority in the interest of the whole community. So-called progress has advanced at the same rate that this situation has constructively developed. This country and the democratic world have found that more and more private enterprises become vested with a public interest: therefore, the State either operates or controls them. The propulsion of war necessities now accelerates that movement, and more than ever the Government takes over the operation of private industry. After this war, the problem will arise of preserving or restoring for individualism as much private ownership and operation as is consistent with reasonable evolutionary progress. Then our test will come. This and the succeeding generation will face the problem of not losing the ship as well as the cargo.

The swing towards the Left after this war will be acute. There will be real danger that it will be too rapid and violent. It would not surprise me if the experience derived at a result of the Russian revolutionary experiment will act as a brake upon this tendency. This laboratory in Russia must establish in the minds of all honest intellectual Radicals the fact that safe progress comes only through the gradual process of evolution. Hereditary, nervous, and glandular reactions cannot be destroyed in a generation. Remedies too speedily applied frequently induce greater evils than those they are designed to cure.

The British Empire, the Americas and Russia along with China, are the great complementary Powers of the earth. Their interests, their governmental ideas and purposes do not conflict. Moreover, their combined resources dominate the international situation in respect to man-power, potential military and naval strength, strategic raw materials, industrial production and reservoirs of accumulated wealth. These countries form a natural axis strong enough to defeat the Nazi-Fascist Powers. They have the common purpose to thwart Hitler's efforts to dominate the world and impose a programme of pagan utilitarianism and Nordic Mastery over Christian and other ethical peoples of the earth. They would have a common will and purpose not only to defeat the Nazi-Fascist forces, but also to aid the defeated peoples of the aggressor nations to reform their governments so that all men might live in a decent world, inhabited by civilized human beings, and not by denizens of a jungle whose only rule is that of tooth and claw.

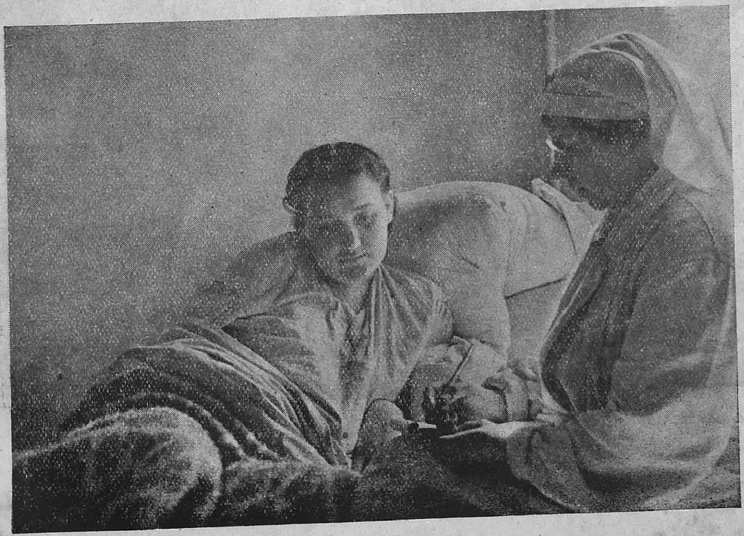


UNITED STATES ARMY AMPHIBIOUS TRUCKS TAKE TO WATER.—Two-and-a-half-ton amphibious trucks of the United States Army Engineers plunge into the surf during manœuvres on the United States West Coast. The vehicles, which operate with equal ease in water and on land, can navigate miles out to sea. They can be used to land troops and supplies from transports lying offshore and rush them to inland bases or fighting fronts.

IN RUSSIA'S ROLL OF HONOUR

JUNE 1943.—Engineer Petr Ignatov, a civil war veteran, organized in the enemy rear, in the Kuban valley, a guerrilla detachment which consisted of 50 men and 5 women. His wife and three sons took a most active part both in the organization of the detachment and in its operations. During a short period Ignatov's detachment blew up 4 enemy trains, 8 armoured cars 30 trucks, 6 bridges and killed about 2,000 Hitlerites. Ignatov's two sons, engineers Evgenii and Gennadii fell in action. The Soviet Government posthumously conferred on them the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union. Photo shows Petr Ignatov, commander of the guerrilla detachment, and his wife Elena.

JUNE 1943.—Wood-cutters sisters Anya and Nina Zhdanovsky, decorated with the medals "For Defence of Leningrad."



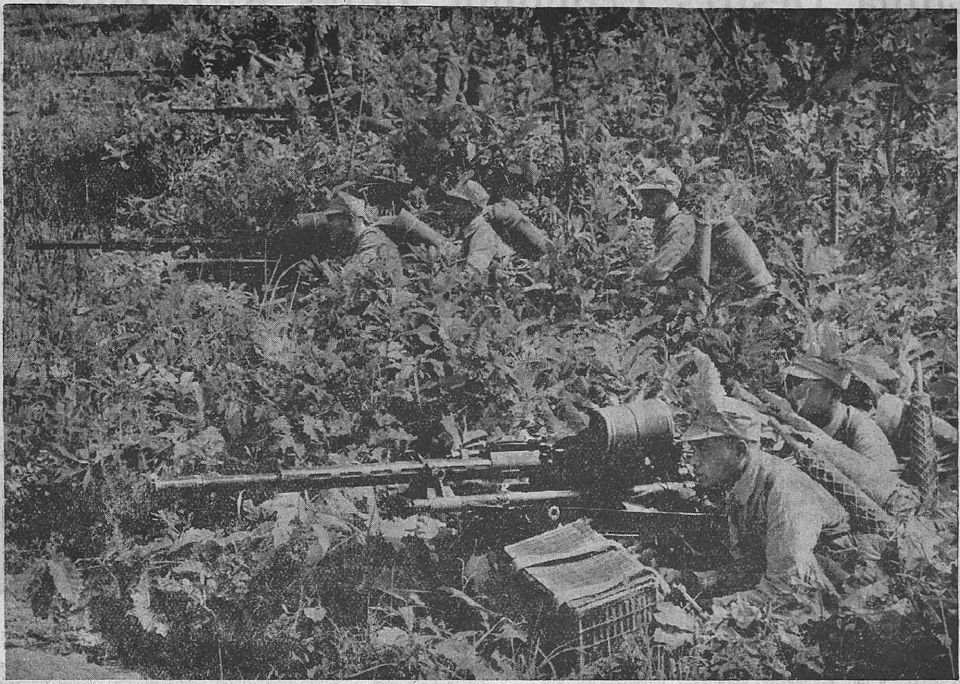
JUNE 1943—THE LENINGRAD FRONT—Assistant Military Surgeon Valentina Chibor in hospital with her fifth wound. In the course of the war she has carried 512 wounded from the field of action to safety and dressed 1,486 wounds under the enemy fire. This courageous woman has been decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Star.

CHINA RESISTS THE INVADER

A Chinese sentinel keeps watch at his observation post on a crag overlooking the Yangtze River valley. He is camouflaged with branches against air observers, and he is in constant touch with his headquarters by field telephone.

Relaxing behind barricades, Chinese soldiers find time to read the papers and magazines sent them from home.

LIFE N CHUNGKING'S DUGOUTS



Chinese sharpshooters, well camouflaged from air attack by the leaves in their caps and on their knapsacks, take careful aim on the banks of the Yangtze River.

CHUNGKING UNDER FIRE.—Sometimes an air raid siren blows just as dinner is about to be served. So the family packs up the food and takes it along to the dugout. Life goes on within these cave-like shelters. People sleep and eat. People are nursed and operated on. Even babies are born after the sirens blow—and so they must be born in Chungking's dugouts.

China Desires Economic Links with India

By GUY RAMSEY

DR. T. V. Soong—financial genius of China and her Foreign Minister, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and of the founder of the Republic, Sun Yat-sen—answered all questions shot at him for an hour by a Press Conference of 50.

Dr. Soong's performance was a masterpiece. The vast country which has sustained six years of war and occupation was illuminated as by lightning flashes, as he turned from economics to transport and from military questions to post-war policy.

Frankly he confessed his country's difficulties: "Yes. there is inflation in China," he said, "that is the result of war finance. It does not press too hard on the farmers—as always it is the 'white collas' workers, professors and civil servants with fixed incomes who suffer most hard. Their stipends never rise with the prices. But we are getting over it in some measure by taxation not in money but in kind. For instance, if a farmer grows rice, he pays his tax in rice. The Government gets rice—and with that it feeds the army.

"There is no starvation in China—except in the occupied areas where the Japanese like the Germans say: 'Whoever goes short, it won't be us.' There, unhappily, there is starvation. Not elsewhere, although many things are lacking which you"—and he glanced round the men to whom he spoke—"would regard as bare necessities."

On the military side, Dr. Soong acknowledged that where the Burma Road ("which China built with her bare hands") had carried at its peak 25,000 tons of material a month, on the present air route which is the only route into China for equipment, the United Nations could not reach that figure.

"Until 1941, when Germany attacked Russia, we got the bulk of our supplies from Russia. Thereafter she told us flatly that she had no spare energy to supply us. There is still a trickle coming through, however."

The mention of Russia led to the mention of Communism and the Minister admitted the existence of "Communist problem" in China, but he said that political unity had been achieved. Communist armies had been incorporated in the national armies. Their role had been rather one of guerilla fighting.

Of the Japanese army, he said that there were some 400,000 men in Manchuria—"We do not admit the existence of Manchuko," he commented wryly—and 30 divisions averaging 25,000 to 35,000 men apiece in China proper.

"As for the policy of conciliation the Japanese are now pursuing," he said, "conciliation is about six years too late. We are not likely to welcome it after what we have been through!"

"Yes—they are conciliating. They have abandoned the policy of trying to force the Japanese yen on China. They are supporting puppet Governments and puppet currencies.

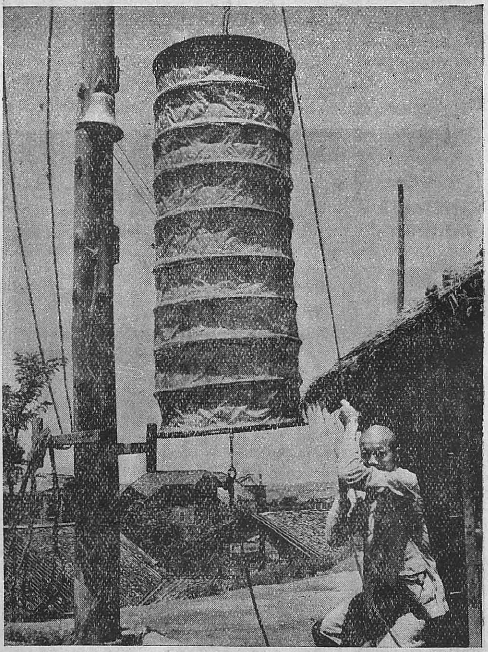
"They are even handing seized factories back to the Chinese. But the puppet armies, whenever they can. are killing their officers and coming over to the national armies."

To the post-war future, Dr. Soong brought the same realistic and incisive approach, the same swift unrhetorical eloquence: "If there is no discrimination against our people," he said, "we do not fear the future. With or without foreign assistance, we of China are determined to create a vast industrial reconstruction after the war. There will be great opportunities for foreign capital and for foreign technique. With capital you can always find technicians—as Russia did. We should welcome foreign interest; there will be great opportunities for co-operation—if the Western world cares to avail itself of them. If you want to know what is the Chinese attitude to her allies, read of how American airmen shot down or British seamen driven ashore are helped, no matter what the risk, by the Chinese."

"China in the post-war world will have no need for immigration. All her energies will be needed to reconstruct at home."

"We"—and for the first time his irony was humerous—"have no territorial ambitions. There are Chinese in Siam and Indo-China but so long as they are treated on 'favoured nation' terms—we shall take no action." Dr. Soong looked forward to the building up of close economic link with India. But the end of his text was, as his beginning had been, the war."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek inspecting a Youth Conference.



Air raid signals hoisted to the tops of tall poles all over the city of Chungking supplement the sirens and the gongs which warn the people of approaching planes or tell them that all is safe. This cylindrical balloon of green cloth is the "all-clear" sign, and the man who hoists it is as pleased as the rest of the city will be once they see it hoisted. Once more, the danger is over for a little while.

Dr. Soong is concerned with military as well as economic and political affairs. The monsoon and landing conditions are hampering the transport of supplies at present, but they will come more rapidly soon. There are plenty of aeroplanes to bring them now. Transport is our greatest difficulty. Sometimes we have torn up rails within the occupied areas—Japan has occupied most of our railway system—and laid them where they were needed. We have even sent raiding parties through Japanese lines to carry away "locomotives bodily."

NEW YORK'S CHINESE AT WAR.—Members of the staff of the Chinese News Service, an agency of the Chinese Government, are shown in the library of their offices in New York's Radio City. Standing is Dr. Lin Mousheng, editor of "Contemporary China," fortnightly official review of Chinese affairs. Seated at left is Dr. Lin Lin, head of the news service's research department which furnishes data to students, writers and others on China's war activity and culture. Seated at right is David Leong of the press department, which issues the news release "Voice of China," distributed daily to more than 300 newspapers, wire services, radio commentators and other news agencies.

The Chinese Way and the Japanese

The contrast between China and Japan was emphasised in a lengthy article in the British Catholic Periodical "Month" recently by Peter Johnson, who makes the following points.

CHINESE history is a record of expanding culture rather than of a conquering empire. The civilization which grew up in the Yellow River basin has been extended through colonization and peaceful reception by non-Chinese people and not—with a few exceptions—by armed force.

This expansion has gone on for 3,000 years at varying speeds. The process of absorption has sometimes been slow, but always complete and final. No territory once subjected to Chinese civilization has ever been lost, and no territory incorporated in a Chinese area has ever withstood the penetration of Chinese culture. The prestige of a nation which had originated Far Eastern culture, the easy tolerance of Chinese administration and the pervasive influence of Chinese literature combined to maintain Chinese rule over alien communities.

FLEXIBLE GOVERNMENT

The Chinese had established a system of Government flexible and tolerant enough to allow subject peoples to fit into it. No attempt was made to suppress national dress or speech, and religious persecution was unknown. The army was recruited locally, and after the Ming conquest in 1368, there were no alien armies of occupation in China. The Chinese Government conceived its duties as keeping peace, raising taxes (which fell equally on Chinese and non-Chinese) and undertaking necessary public works such as irrigation.

THE JAPANESE WAY

It is difficult to imagine a greater contrast to this civilised outlook which produced the wise and benevolent regime of China, than that which was found in China's near neighbour, Japan. There was no ethical basis for Government in Japan. The Emperor was emperor by hereditary divine right, not by divine appointment, and because he was worthy to rule. Whereas the Chinese revered their Emperor as a benevolent father and as a pattern of goodness, the Japanese worshipped their Emperor as God on earth. The Chinese conception of Government by example allowed for and sanctified a revolution when the ruler had ceased to fulfil his functions of leadership. Benevolent absolutism was limited within bounds of utility, and when a dynasty had failed to fulfil its purpose, it was usually deposed and replaced by another.

There was—and could be—no question, however, of deposing the Japanese God-Emperor, though in practice all effective power was usurped by the Shogun or office of generalissimo invested for many generations in the house of Tokugawa. A revival of Shinto in the late 18th century brought about a rebellion against these upstart mayors of the palace, but the identification of the Emperor with the Government which followed, was a danger in itself. If the Emperor is a living God—and the Japanese really believe him to be such—his right to rule all peoples who can be brought under Japanese sway can scarcely be questioned and any revolt against his authority becomes a sacrilege. And the Japanese, regarding themselves as descendants of the sun goddess, aim at nothing less than world domination: "Haakko Ichiu" or "all the world under one (and that Japanese) roof."

Their character has not essentially changed. They have proved themselves willing and able to fight and win victories in defence of their country, but they are primarily interested in reconstructing their country for peace and in building up a new agricultural, educational and industrial system. Before the outbreak of the present war they did not concentrate, like the Japanese and Germans, on piling up stores of armaments, but learnt from the scientific and medical and educational experience of Western nations how to improve conditions of life among their own people.

"OPPRESSION WORSE THAN A TIGER'S"

The Japanese on the other hand have proclaimed their intention of coercing the whole of East Asia into accepting their version of the "New Order." They have imposed the "blessings of imperial rule" upon one race after another that has been too weak to resist them. Resistance to their divine mission is in their eyes a crime. Peoples who have been compelled to join their "Co-prosperity Sphere" find that they have nothing to hope from their conquerors but oppression "worse than a tiger's" and exploitation.

CAMPAIGN IN JAPANESE OCCUPIED TERRITORY.—A large detachment of British and Gurkha troops commanded by 38-year old Brigadier Wingate, has just returned from a deep penetration into Burma, after raising bands of Burmese patriots to help in the fight with the Allies. Photo shows Brigadier Wingate explains his plans to a Staff Officer.

Chinese, American and British officers recently watched exercises taking place in Eastern India. Photo shows Chinese and American officers discuss the exercises.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wings Over Burma

THE shadows of Allied bombers over Burma are lengthening, ever lengthening. The Burma theatre so far has not been exactly gorged with weapons, but now, with the creation of the South-East Asia Command, it may soon be a different tale.

Meanwhile, with a minimum of weapons the Royal Air Force has not only kept the Japanese at bay, has not only averted a Battle of India, but has taken the offensive.

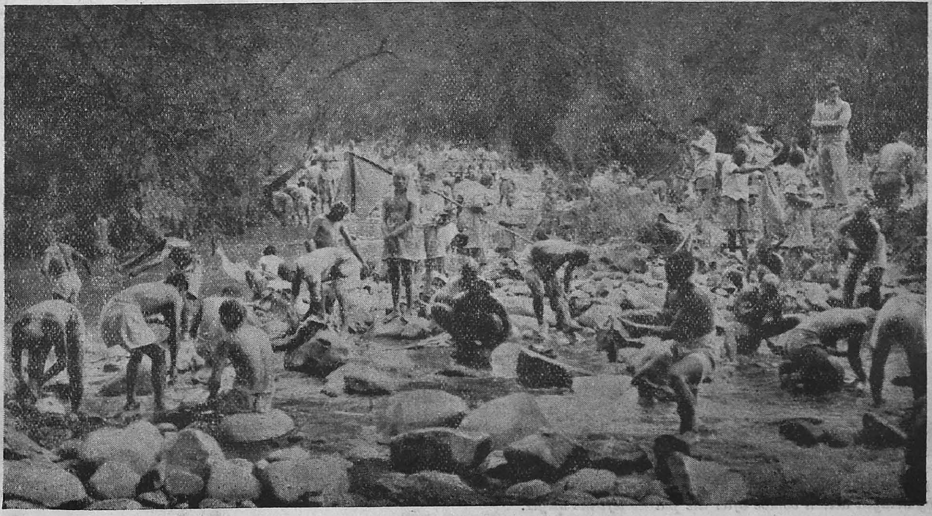
To have dropped 1,800 tons of bombs over a large territory in eight months may seem a puny affair in days when that much is dropped on a single town in a single night, but this effort of the Royal Air Force over Burma has to be regarded in relation to the resources—or lack of resources—at its disposal. Burma's place in the priority list for weapons has not been too high, and the Royal Air Force has had to make—well, not exactly bricks without straw perhaps, but certainly an enormous number of bricks with a pretty small amount of that commodity. Yet the tempo of operations was increasing: sorties in the second four months of the "open" flying season (October 15, 1942—June 14, 1943) were twice as many as in the previous four.

Royal Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers have strafed the enemy's rail and river communications during the day; Royal Air Force bombers have attacked his aerodromes during the night. Sixteen of his steamers, 160 of his barges and sampans, and 14 of his sailing vessels and similar river craft were sunk; 49, 314 and 112, respectively, of these were damaged. The enemy lost 5 locomotives and 30 trucks; 48 locomotives, 550 trucks and 11 trains were damaged. Railway junctions, marshalling yards and stations were not forgotten. Enemy motor transport had its share of the Royal Air Force's attention: 73 military vehicles were destroyed and 109 damaged. Oil installations were shot up and buildings occupied by Jap troops made uncomfortable. Wellington bombers pushed some enemy forward airfields deep into Burma. The Wingate expedition found a friend in the Royal Air Force, who kept them completely supplied. The Royal Air Force and Indian Air Force are the sentinels of the Indian Ocean. Fifty awards received by pilots serving in the India Command include D.F.Cs. to Wing Commanders Majumdar and Engineer of the Indian Air Force.

ROAD INTO BURMA

Access to Burma for troops and supplies must be maintained, and roads are being built by the Army under unimaginable difficulties. Photo shows Gurkha troops cutting a road into a hillside.

Cherry-blossom Creek. Chlorinated drinking water is available here.



Indian troops bathing, and washing clothes after a hard day's work.

Balkans—The Powder-Keg

By CHRISTO PETKOV

TWO years ago, the Hitlerite hordes overran Greece meeting a stubborn and gallant resistance of a handful of Greek, Australian, New Zealand and British troops, whose numbers and armament were pitifully inadequate to match the formidable war machine Hitler had thrown against them on land and in the air.

After crushing Greece and Yugoslavia, Hitler licked his chaps certain of a speedy realization of his cherished dream: Greece was to become the spring-board for the conquest of Crete, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Suez, Iraq and . . . India.

He believed that the peoples of the occupied countries of Europe utterly overwhelmed, awed and terrorized by the monstrous Armageddon would, in the end, reconcile themselves with the lot prepared for them by the German race of masters, and that a mere handful of Gestapo agents would suffice to maintain order and quiet in Europe. But here too Hitler blundered: he never could understand that a people conscious of their national dignity and unity, loving their freedom and independence above all else can never be conquered and subdued. The proud people of Greece proved that their spirit was stronger than the "invincible" German armies and that no amount of brutal and cruel measures Hitler could devise would break that spirit down. On the contrary, the more the Hitlerites used terror to suppress the resistance of the Greek people the stronger and more determined did they become in their hatred for the invaders.

STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION

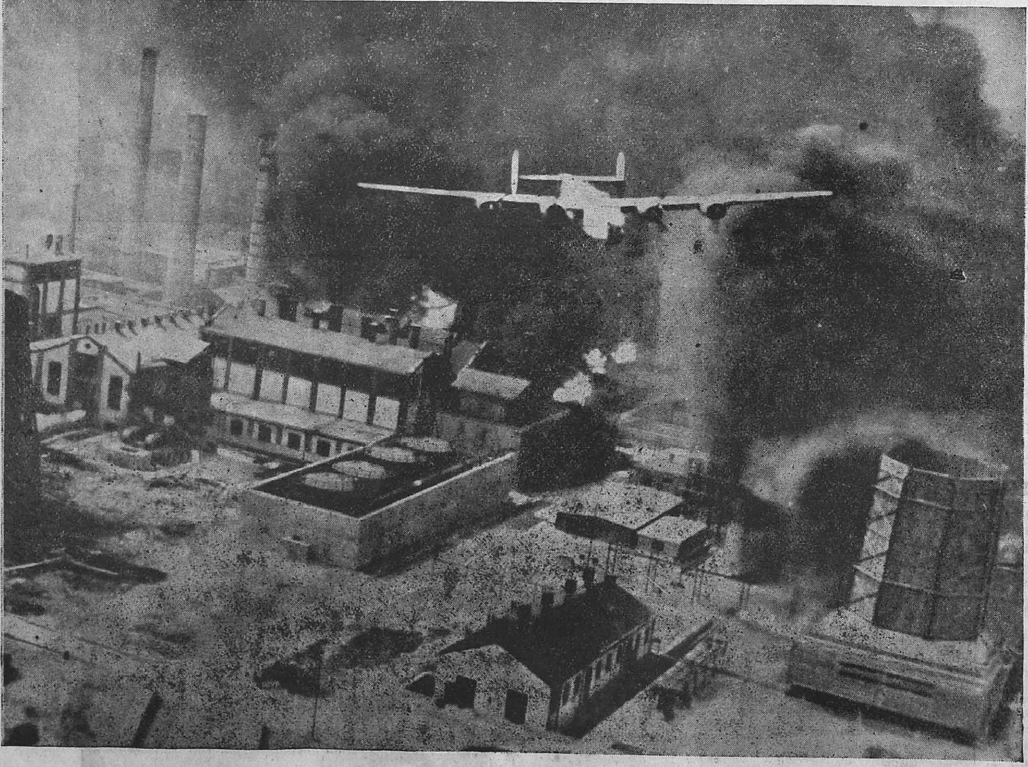
The hope of deliverance has never abandoned the men and women of Greece and her Islands. The growing partisan movement and mass sabotage are a convincing proof of that. Greece, torn to pieces, robbed and humiliated by the brutal occupationists and despicable traitors put to rule over her, knew that mighty forces are being gathered for the liberation of Europe from the nightmare of Hitler's "New Order." That is why neither hunger nor terror, neither flattery nor cajolery, would bring the Greeks to their knees before the Nazi gangsters. Their struggle is inspired by a firm faith in the growing power of the armed forces of the Allies. The stupendous victories of the Red Army against Hitler's hordes at Stalingrad, the brilliant victories of the Allied forces in Africa —all these are the harbingers of still greater developments to follow. This explains the upsurge and tremendous impetus the struggle for liberation received of late in all Nazi-occupied countries, and especially in Greece and Yugoslavia.

We know too well the retaliation of the gangsters to these manifestations of will to resist. The Germans and their satellites are exterminating all those who dare oppose their perfidious designs. For each set of popular manifestations of discontent and each act of sabotage the occupationists resort to mass shooting of hostages and other innocent victims.

IN ANTICIPATION OF INVASION

Now after the infamous "total mobilization" decreed by Hitler when the Germans are trying to ship into slavery thousands of Greek workers, a real mass movement of resistance has been organized by Greek patriots who are doing everything in their power to sabotage all measures of Hitler's agents. The Germans have issued a proclamation in which they threaten to shoot all persons inciting to resistance to the mobilization of man-power for German industries and for the construction of fortifications along the Aegean coast of Greece and Macedonia which the Germans and Bulgarians are erecting in anticipation of an allied invasion of the Balkans.

A mass demonstration of students took place sometime ago in Athens in protest against the German and Italian enslavers. The occupationists used armoured cars and machine guns against the unarmed men and women killing scores of them and carting off hundreds of others into prison camps. But this does not deter Greek patriots from carrying on the gallant struggle. Recently, for instance, Greek partisans captured, after killing the guards, one of the largest powder factories in the country, in the vicinity of Salonica, sending its main shops into the air together with all the stocks of powder and munitions. The partisans attack German troop trains and trains taking away to Germany stolen foodstuff. They blow up and destroy the rail-road tracks, bridges, etc.



BOMBING OF PLOESTI.—The 9th Air Force B-24 over flaming and smoking Ploesti refineries. Ninety per cent of the damage was done by delayed action bombs after the planes left the target.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF W.A.C. (I).—The first birthday of the W.A C. (I) was celebrated in Calcutta with a parade and a broadcast over All-India Radio. To-day, a year after its inception, the W.A.C. (I) organization is doing magnificent work all over India, with an efficiency that reflects the greatest credit on the officers commanding.

Women go to War

TO-DAY war is not a business of men only. The women of the United Nations are proving that. While men plough the seas, women plough the land. While men face fire on the battlefield, women help to extinguish fires caused by bombs on their cities. Men are the users of weapons; in many cases women are their forgers. They man the guns, spot the planes, drive the trains succour the wounded.

IN BRITAIN

Nine out of ten unmarried women between the ages of 19 and 45 are in the uniformed forces, munitions factories or essential war work.

One in four married women is employed in wartime industry.

By the beginning of 1943, more than 2,000,000 women, some entirely new to work, others transferred from non-essential industries, had entered munitions and other key industries.

MAKING GUNS AND SHELLS

In the Royal Ordnance Factories where guns, shells and explosives are made, 60 per cent of the workers are women.

The greatest industrial reserve is among "immobile" women and those who can undertake only part-time work. Over 500,000 women have rearranged their household responsibilities to become part-time workers. Two part-time workers have been found to produce more than one full-time worker—often as much as 50 per cent more.

In the first two years of war, women were recruited into industry in unprecedented numbers and set to routine, unskilled tasks: since 1942, they have been up-graded into key positions. There is scarcely any job in the production, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, tanks, guns, or marine engines in which women do not play a vital part.

NUTRITION EXPERTS

Behind the scenes at the Ministry of Food, five women nutrition experts aid in the battle of food production. Women domestic science experts staff the Ministry's experimental kitchens for testing and producing new recipes for foods in plentiful supply or for utlizing new types of food.

Women students are admitted to the universities only if they intend to take up work of national importance upon receiving a degree. Those entering under the age of 18 may remain three years: under 19, two. Medical, technical, or scientific students may remain longer if necessary.

The milkman, the postman, the man who reads the gas meter, the truck driver and the porter—tens of thousands of them have been replaced by women. More than 105,000 women are working on the railways; 7,000 women are bus conductors in London.

AUXILIARY SERVICES

Women between 17½ and 40 years of age are releasing men in the Army, the Royal Navy, and the Royal Air Force for combatant service by undertaking non-combatant duties in three auxiliary services: the Auxiliary Territorial Service; the Women's Royal Naval Service, and the Women Auxiliary Air Force. Members of these forces are serving overseas wherever British men are stationed.

The Auxiliary Territorial Service, by far the largest women's service at the beginning of the war, has multiplied its strength more than ten times. In 1942, there were six times as many officers as there were in 1939.

On anti-aircraft gun sites in Britain mixed batteries of men and women fight off the attacks of the *Luftwaffe*. To the women goes the responsibility of working out by the aid of scientific instruments where the gun is to be aimed: to the men the job of firing the shell.

FLYING WOMEN

The Women's Auxiliary Air Force has expanded to 78 times its original size and its initial five trades have increased to 65.

In the Balloon Command, women of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force are in complete charge of many barrage balloon sites. For every site manned by them at the beginning of 1942, there are now 19.

Though the duties of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force do not include piloting a plane, two categories of them actually fly—flight mechanics who test engines or equipment in test flights, and nursing orderlies in flying ambulances.

The Women's Royal Naval Service, though by far the smallest of the services, has grown from 1,600 in September 1939, to over 40,000 at the end of 1942. There are 80 different categories in which a "Wren" may serve.

The "Wrens" serve only on shore except for manning motor launches in harbour waters. "Wrens" are attached to the Royal Marines and "Wrens" of the Fleet Air Arm perform many of the same duties as the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Although members of the British women's services do not undertake combatant duties, they have frequently been under enemy fire.

Of the 101,311 civilian casualties up to the end of 1942, 18,667 killed and 20,998 injured were women.

IN INDIA

The Women's Auxiliary Corps, whose work releases soldiers for more active duty, is to-day more than 5,000 strong and is made up of women of all creeds, castes and nationalities.

The W.A.C.(I)'s work covers 45 distinctive types of occupation including switch-board operators, telephone orderlies, wireless operators, plotters in the observer corps, drivers of staff cars and clerks in Military offices.

A small number of women medical graduates have been recruited for the Indian Medical Service with full liability for general service in and out of India. They will receive commissions and pay on the same scale as men.

MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The Indian Military Nursing Service recruits nurses, both Indians and Europeans, for military hospitals and units attached to the Indian Army. Hundreds of Indian nurses of the Service have been volunteering for service overseas.

The Auxiliary Nursing Service, organized in September 1941 to form a reserve of trained nurses for the regular Indian Military Nursing Service, recruits Indian women who are not experienced trained nurses, and trains them.

The Red Cross and the St. John War Organization have formed a joint body for training in first-aid and nursing. Branches all over India have been training women to man first-aid posts in times of emergency.

The Bombay Women's Auxiliary Corps, affiliated with the Red Cross, has been training women to undertake voluntary services including A.R.P. work, ambulance driving and office and canteen work, and provision of comforts.

WOMEN IN FACTORIES

There are women, too, in the large labour force which is turning out war material from Indian factories. There are large numbers of them, especially, in the textile factories, whose main centre is Bombay. Thirteen per cent of the entire labour force employed in factories are women.

The Fauji Sevadarni, or women military welfare workers, consists of Indian women, mostly wives of serving Indian officers who have pledged themselves to safeguard the welfare of military families.

INDIAN WOMEN IN LONDON

THE INDIAN COMFORTS FUND

Many Indian women in London help with the Indian Comforts Fund which has headquarters at India House. The Fund provides comforts for Indian soldiers stationed in the United Kingdom, the thousands of Indian seamen in the Mercantile Marine, the Royal Indian Navy, and prisoners of war. The Fund co-operates with the Red Cross, and sends on money and gifts in kind received from India.

Three thousand food parcels for Indian prisoners of war, composed of special Indian foods, are packed and despatched weekly from India House. The centre receives about two-thirds of its funds from the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund which sent over £20,000 in 1941 alone.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Some Indian women in London are engaged in Civil Defence. Women are working at the Auxiliary Ambulance Station, No. 50, where the personnel is entirely Indian.

Small Partners of the Axis Disillusioned

By AHMET SUKRU ESMER

ALL the small partners of the Axis entered the war because of their firm conviction that the final victory would belong to Germany. Now that a German victory has become doubtful the bonds between them are increasingly slackening.

The first disillusion they suffered was the German failure to overthrow Russia at the first blow in June 1941. Nevertheless, they did not despair of a final German victory. Germany who had asked nothing from the small Axis partner in 1941 demanded great sacrifices from them the following year, and in consequence the German offensive against Russia assumed the aspect of a sort of crusade.

The German offensive of 1942 proved to be for the small partners of the Axis a great disillusion bought at a very high price. It is safe to say that the first doubts regarding the possibility of a German victory began to gnaw at their hearts after the battle of Stalingrad. At that time, Germany was being defeated also in Africa, and the politicians of the small partners of the Axis were called one by one to Germany where they conferred with Hitler. Axis sources interpreted these visits as an indication that the small partners of the Axis would take part on a large scale in the summer offensive of 1943. But exactly the opposite happened. After the Stalingrad defeat the small partners of the Axis refrained from sending fresh troops to the Eastern front. According to recent reports, the forces of the small partners of the Axis taking part in the German offensive have decreased by at least 50 per cent since last year.

The Axis partner which has suffered the greatest casualties on the Eastern front and which has been called upon to make the greatest territorial sacrifices is Rumania. The Rumanian divisions fighting to-day against Russia do not exceed 8 in number. The Hungarian Prime Minister recently announced that the Second Hungarian Army had been called back from the front. There is almost no reference to the Spanish Blue Division. The Italian divisions, too, have been recalled for reasons which it is not difficult to understand. In short, this year Germany is fighting alone on the Eastern front.

THE COMMANDOS GIVE TO VICTORY.

(*Continued from page* 71)

Wavell's gallant Thirty Thousand. But, after the successful raid on Bardia in April 1941 the entire Commando force was diverted to Crete. Here, to quote their Commanding Officer, they were called upon to act as "rearguards to a retiring army, for which they were neither suitably organized nor equipped." They surmounted this handicap and fought brilliantly to cover the main evacuation at Sphakia which enabled thousands of the Crete garrison to be carried by the Navy into Egypt. Three-quarters of the Commandos' strength was sacrificed in Crete.

In spite of this crippling loss, the Commandos were re-formed with locally raised volunteers. Two particularly brilliant thrusts from the sea—the action at the Litani river which opened up Syria to advancing Australian forces, and the "calculated daring" of the assault launched from a submarine on Rommel's headquarters 250 miles behind the enemy lines—aroused widespread admiration.

There was also unheralded activity on numerous Mediterranean islands.

PART IN INVASIONS

In the recent great invasions the Commandos have played their part. They were in the forefront of the North African landings on November 8, 1942, scaling the cliffs and silencing the batteries at Algiers. Thereby they prised open immediately a valuable harbour which might otherwise have been a formidable obstacle. In the dash for Tunis that followed almost immediately, they landed with their American equivalents, Rangers, far behind enemy lines. The great gamble nearly came off, but bad weather hindered heavy armies in hilly country, and with great gallantry the Commandos and Rangers fought back their way to the main forces. Thereafter they fought many stubborn actions as any ordinary infantry without any of the accoutrements for prolonged field service.

With the great amphibious operation against Sicily the Commandos came fully into their own. Their initial assault on the south-eastern coast of the island was perfectly executed. By a dramatic landing in strength at Cape Scaletta they exercised powerful pressure during the last phase of the campaign, reaching Messina almost at the same instant as the first contingent of the American Seventh Army coming from the west. In Sicily, Commandos based in Britain linked up for the first time with their comrades who had been serving in the Middle East. It was announced by radio that "Commandos of the Eighth Army" were harassing the withdrawing enemy. Men who had raided in the snows of Norway and by night in France fought beside those who had come through the deserts from Egypt to Bizerta.

COMMANDO RETURNS FROM RAID.—Photo shows a Russian Marines Commando leaving after a raid on the enemy held Black Sea Coast. A covering force of armed motor launches lay a smoke screen as they leave.

The Commandos Give to Victory

By HILIARY ST. GEORGE SAUNDERS

Four years of War have seen the birth of the Commandos and the remarkable development which has brought them through many trials to their success in Sicily. In this article Mr. Saunders, the distinguished author of " The Battle of Britain," " Combined Operations " and other official books of the war, tells the story of their achievements and their part in this first year of victory.

THE most distinctive attribute of Commando troops is that, like the Royal Marines, they go into action from the sea. A landing craft is to them what a lorry is to mechanized infantry. Accordingly Commando troops are essentially assault, not defence, troops. German propaganda cannot conceal the fact that their name spells fear to Nazi soldiers. A captured German document on the lessons they learned from an encounter between German troops and Commandos in Crete contains this sentence: " The Allies' specially trained sabotage troops (Commandos) are too good for our defences."

Night fighting, silent fighting and isolated fighting are all part of the Commando technique. They carry less equipment than other soldiers, yet they must be able to fight as a one-man army. With their blackened faces and rubber shoes, living as they can on condensed food and animals, they kill; they have nothing to learn from the Japanese in the technique of war by infiltration.

This, in brief, is their story.

One week after the fall of France, when the world thought that Britain was beaten, a communique stated that there had been " a successful reconnaissance of enemy coastlines. Landings were effected at a number of points and contact was made with German troops."

The Commandos had made their first raids. The meaning of this astonishing announcement is that, immediately after Dunkirk, the British re-crossed the Channel to attack. Britain, though almost defeated, immediately found out how to assault from the sea. The Germans, who have no sea traditions, have never yet managed to do this.

The Commandos were designed to act on the principle of the lever. Assaulting in small numbers but with long range, they were to harass enemy forces considerably stronger than themselves.

The enemy's vast defended coastline on the western seaboard of Europe, stretching from Narvik to Biarritz, provided a perfect opportunity for raiding action. It was calculated that even the lightest threat would compel the Germans, who were planning at that time an attack on Britain, to organize heavy defences and divert troops. To create this threat was the first role of the Commandos.

WIDESPREAD RAIDS

Carried by the Royal Navy, our troops were able to appear at remote places. In March 1942 the Commandos reached up to the northern fringes of Norway and raided the Lofoten islands. In the course of a few hours they destroyed 11 herring and cod oil factories and 800,000 gallons of oil.

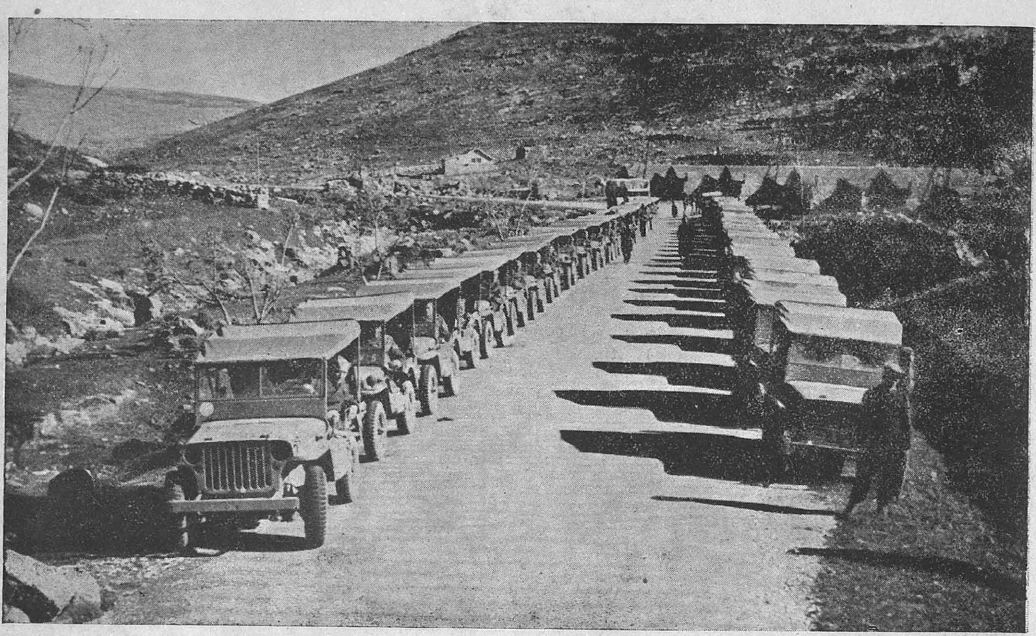
On December 24, 1941, the port of Vaagso in Norway was devastated and German prisoners were brought back to England.

On March 27, 1942, Commandos landed on the Atlantic coast of France at St. Nazaire. Once again they accomplished results out of all proportion to their numbers, for, with the Royal Navy they destroyed the only dry dock on the Atlantic coast capable of holding the German battleship *Tirpitz*.

Then, at dawn on August 19, 1942, came the heaviest raid of all at Dieppe. The Commandos silenced heavy shore batteries that lay several miles inland east and west of Dieppe before the main assault by the Canadians on the town itself. The Germans were thrown into a violent agitation throughout Northern Europe, and expected an invasion of Europe at any time. Instead, three months later, we invaded North-West Africa.

Commando activity during these years has been by no means confined to Europe. In the autumn of 1940 three Commando units were sent to Egypt. It was hoped that they would be able to play their part with General

(Continued on page 70)



SUPPLIES TO TURKEY.—Besides other supplies of many kinds, Turkey has received many Jeep cars recently. These were driven up from Tahag and handed over to the Turkish authorities at the frontier. Photo shows Jeeps waiting just inside Turkey to be officially handed over to the Turkish authorities.

Stable Foreign Policy of Turkey

By LEONARD KIRSCHEN

ON July 9 the Sarajoglu Cabinet celebrated the first anniversary of their regime. There have been many **changes in the Cabinet** during this one year and I have mentioned them duly. There has been no marked change in the Cabinet's foreign policy which has remained stable throughout.

Sarajoglu took over at a time when things were not all plain sailing. The cost of living was going up, the finances of the country were being severely taxed by the cost of keeping 1,000,000 men on war footing and the country was already weary of three years of emergency measures and restrictions.

The Turkish Premier has not had a very easy time during his first year. It cannot be said that the situation has improved or that it is improving. It is not easy to achieve immediate results in a country whose economic system dates only from 1929. It was not possible to stop the rising price of commodities, but one thing was achieved and that was that the speed with which these commodities were rocketing has been slowed down.

The Premier has brought three young members in his Cabinet. The Ministers of Justice, Trade and National Economy are young men who have had economic experiences and who are making real efforts to remedy a situation which might easily have become worse.

If Sarajoglu in his first year has been able to see the turning point of this war, he has also had the ungrateful task of introducing a tax on agricultural produces which is equivalent to the abhorred tithe of the Ottoman Empire. But he seems to have found a more willing and educated peasant who has had sufficient understanding for the difficulties through which his country is passing.

The Medjlis was rejuvenated. One-third of the deputies of the new Medjlis are young men. For the first time 30 per cent of the seats had to be contested and the result was so satisfactory that it is presumed that all seats will be contested in the next elections.

Sarajoglu has had to face the Party Congress in his first year although he is not responsible for the first three years of Government under Dr. Revkif Saydem. He acquitted himself extremely well.

The Turkish Premier maintained Turkey's foreign policy on the lines set down four years ago. His direction of foreign affairs, ably seconded by his Foreign Minister, Numan Menemdjoglu, found wide approval.

It is the Turkish Premier's firm intention to keep Turkey out of the war. That is, unless Turkey is attacked, in which case she will react violently. If he succeeds in keeping Turkey out of the war, he will have consolidated the young Republic.

The last lap, as I have so often called it, is not an easy period. During the last two months there has been German pressure to prevent Turkey from beginning now to think of post-war organization in the Balkans. "It would be considered an unfriendly act by Germany to start organizing a Balkan entente now and which is not according to our principles of the New Order," von Papen told the Turkish Government a few weeks ago. The hydra of German propaganda has still a number of heads. These will be severed but until then diplomacy must have its way.

It certainly requires tact to steer a country clear of trouble. Sarajoglu possesses that tact. But tact alone is not sufficient. Sarajoglu is the son of a wealthy peasant from Odemish near Izmir. He is the first generation brought up in the town. He is sincere and outspoken. He has told foreign correspondents things off the record which, if published, would be enough to create international complications. I do not doubt for a moment that he is equally outspoken with Frantz von Papen, the German Ambassador.

The first year was hard going, the years to come will be more difficult still. If the country's and the President's confidence will continue to back Sarajoglu, as they have hitherto, he will continue to be Prime Minister for many years to come.

Arab Unity Movement of World-wide Portent

By JOSEPH G. HARRISON

FOR the second time in 1,300 years the Arab world as being stirred by a great movement which sweeps over national boundaries and arouses as much interest in Bedouin tents as in the Pasha's palaces.

In the seventh century the Arabs sought to unify the world for religious reasons; to-day they seek to unify themselves for many reasons, only one of which is religious.

Despite numerous and sizable difficulties standing in the way of this unity, it must be considered one of the most important movements in the world to-day if only because it is affecting 300,000,000 persons. Furthermore, it gives evidence of increasing vigour and tenacity.

BRITISH ENCOURAGEMENT

As one of the best-informed American observers whose position gives him unrivalled opportunity to study the problem from the inside told me, "the drive for Arab unity can be canalised but not dammed."

Although naturally overshadowed by war news, the latest developments affecting the Arabs are too important to be overlooked, in the opinion of both neutral and interested diplomats. This is apparent from the fact that both Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, despite the press of war activities, have found time to make statements encouraging Pan-Arabists. It is the universal consensus that the end of the war will bring the question to the forefront with a bang if it does not happen before.

"SIGNIFICANT CHANGE"

Perhaps the most significant change in the Arab situation comes from what most observers agree is the favour which Pan-Arabism is now finding in British eyes. There are many indications that British diplomats believe that a greater measure of solidarity among Arabic-speaking countries not only would help to stabilize the Middle East but also would benefit the Empire through tranquilizing the latter's communication lines.

It is also recognized that the Arabs comprise a vast potential market for British goods once they have raised their buying power. Furthermore, many of the most astute observers believe the trend is irresistible and hold it would be unwise diplomatically to oppose it.

FORM UNCERTAIN

It is impossible to-day to predict the form any Arab union federation or alliance would take; even Arab leaders themselves are not agreed on this point. But it is apparent to anyone who has given any study to the question that some practical results are bound to occur from the real and deep conviction with which so many Arabs approach the problem.

Damascus is an interesting and logical place to study Pan-Arabism since it is recognized as the home and source of most of the Arab nationalist movements due to its central location within Islam, its long period of oppression, and its former glories as the capital of the Muslim world. But the ideas held here are substantially the same as those found almost everywhere else that Arabic is spoken. So far as acceptance of the idea of unity is concerned it is correct to say that most Muslim countries already are at one.

I have just finished talking with a high official in the Syrian Government—a man who looks and acts more like a Western European than a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in this city of the great Saracen conqueror, Saladin—and he discussed Arab unity with the same fervour as did the young Bedouin Sheikh whom I met last week in a camel-hair tent in Southern Palestine.

The same holds true of the rich and honoured Bey in Cairo and of the humble Fellah along the Nile or the Euphrates whose imagination has been stirred by suggestions of reviving Islam's glories.

SUPPORT FROM CHRISTIANS

It is also interesting and somewhat surprising to find considerable numbers of Christians throughout the Middle East also supporters of the Pan-Arab movement. Most visitors here expect to find all Christians bitterly opposing anything strengthening and solidifying the already dominant Muslim religion.

But so far as unification of the Arabic-speaking world is concerned, numerous Christians in Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, the only countries with sizable Christian populations, are ardent Pan-Arabists.

Popular pressure for some sort of unity among Arab States is so great that the Government of virtually every Arabic-speaking land, whether independent or not, feels itself committed to give at least lip service to the ideal. In most cases, however, officials actually believe in the cause either through idealism or the belief it would benefit them personally. It is felt that no public figure could openly oppose the movement even mildly and survive.

With the exception of the Churchill and Eden statements the most important development actually on the horizon is the proposed Pan-Arab Conference to be held eventually in Cairo. Leading figures therein are Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt and Premier Nuri Pasha of Iraq, both of whom apparently are willing to move faster than diplomatic developments have permitted heretofore.

COHESION THROUGH THE YEARS

These leaders assert that Arab unity in one form or another has existed during most of the period since the foundation of Islam 1,300 years ago and that throughout such countries as Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the inhabitant still thinks of himself as an Arab and not as a Lebanese, Syrian, etc. Such a fact undoubtedly provides a good case for unity.

Perhaps shrewdly, several Arab leaders with whom I spoke emphasized the belief that present-day conditions make the Arabs natural allies of the British and that it would be greatly to Britain's benefit to have a strong and unified Arab State lying athwart its empire lines which would be tied to Britain through a treaty and whose friendship Britain could hold through protection against aggressive European Powers.

Although there is some braggadocio in the statements of some Arab leader that they will get what they want with or without the approval of the Western Powers, calmer heads generally recognize that the Arabs are in no position to push demands by force. It is agreed the trend towards closer ties within the Arabic-speaking world has grown stronger year by year and that it has much justification economically, socially, culturally, historically, and perhaps politically.

—"*Christian Science Monitor.*"

A Chinese bombing squadron preparing for a take-off. When the signal is given the pilots hurriedly put on their flying uniforms and then line up for last minute instructions before the take-off.

The German Air Force Puzzle

By PAUL WEST

FOR some time now a strange hush has fallen on Goering's Luftwaffe. In the absence of reliable figures regarding German aircraft production, losses at the front, the training of air crews and available oil supplies, it is not easy to ascertain the real reasons for this reticence.

Exceptionally cautious observers do not believe that it is due to weakness alone. They believe that the present comparative inactivity—particularly in the matter of attacks on England—may be due to a deliberate husbanding of strength, with a view to a last desperate assault of the German military machine against Russia or intensive attacks on Allied detachments landing on the coasts of Europe, or even a renewed large scale attack on the British Isles. The generally accepted view in Allied circles, however, is that this reduced activity of the German air force is not deliberate but is imposed by hard necessity. The Luftwaffe dreads nothing more than a fight on two fronts in Europe. From the outset of the war, it has tried to avoid it.

Only a little while ago the Stettin *Ostsee-Zeitung* regretfully observed that retaliation for the British air attacks on Germany would only be possible if part of the German air force were withdrawn from the Russian front.

DOUBTFUL PRODUCTION CLAIMS

Field Marshal Milch, it is true, recently said that, compared with 1941, aircraft production had doubled; and Speer, Minister of Munitions, declared that in spite of the Anglo-American air raids on Continental armaments factories, aircraft deliveries to the front had never been a single aircraft short. Statements of this kind, however, mean very little.

According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, for instance, a technical expert who returned to Stockholm from Berlin only last March stated that in 1942 aircraft production in Germany had dropped by 50 per cent compared with the preceding year. The Russians have ascertained from the factory marks on German aircraft they have captured that these machines were not taken from reserve stocks but had come straight from the factories. This implies that the reserve stocks must be very seriously depleted. What Herr Speer said may, therefore, be literally true but it probably gives a very false idea of the Luftwaffe's real situation.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT LOSSES

This is not surprising, as a glance at the list of German losses will show. According to official British statistics, 2,475 Axis aircraft, mostly German, were destroyed in North Africa in the 13 weeks' fighting between the break-through at El-Alamein and the conquest of Tripoli. In this connection it is well to remember that, from the point of view of the numerical strength of the aircraft squadrons employed. North Africa may be regarded as only a secondary theatre of war. During the fighting in Tunisia the Axis forces have sometimes lost as many as 200 planes a day.

According to official Russian statistics, the Luftwaffe lost 5,090 aircraft in the four and a half months between November 1942 and March 1943; 1,490 of these fell into Russian hands. What is remarkable is the large number of planes that were lost on the ground owing to the rapidity of the Russian advance. Over 800 bombers are said to have been destroyed or captured in this way.

Clearly, Germany is bound to feel such blows. Conversely, Allied strength in the air is rapidly growing.

According to American estimates, the output of aircraft factories in the United States will amount to 10,000 and that in Great Britain, to 3,500 machines a month. In addition there is the very considerable Russian output of aircraft.

QUALITY DETERIORATING

As regards quality, Germany has now fallen far behind the Allies. In consequence of the rapid advance in the technique of Anglo-American aircraft production Germany has constantly to make changes in her own designs and methods of manufacture. This, of course, creates considerable difficulties. On the one hand, mass manufacture is essential if it is to keep pace with Allied production, on the other hand, mass production makes a rapid adaptation of the plants to new methods of manufacture practically impossible.

The British and the Russians declare that German Stukas (dive-bombers) must now be regarded as obsolete. They were turned out by mass production, which must now be very hampering for the German aircraft industry. For a long time the Nazis have not been able to produce any outstanding new types, whereas Anglo-American production has proved to be adaptable and has turned out a large number of new models.

THE OIL PROBLEM

A further very serious factor is that of the oil supply. Oil statistics are something like a secret science, but one thing is certain: Germany's only sources of supply are the Rumanian oilfields and the synthetic petrol factories. Their aggregate output is not sufficient, however, to supply oil for the whole of the Axis forces and the whole of European industry which is working more or less for Germany.

Everything points to the fact that probably Germany is forced to "ration" her use of the air force. Even the Nazis no longer consider it the decisive weapon "No. 1" as Hitler and Goering once hoped. This may be gathered from a remark of Admiral Doenitz, who openly admitted recently that "Great Britain can only be beaten at sea."

The Essen *National-Zeitung* asks impatiently why reprisal raids on Great Britain are only undertaken after attacks on Berlin, and not after the bombing of the Ruhr. It must be borne in mind that this paper is in close relations with Field Marshal Goering. The fact that it now dares to make veilled attacks on the heads of the Luftwaffe confirms the fact that something is wrong with what was once Hitler's elite force.

UNITED STATES MARINE WHO KILLED 38 JAPANESE.—Platoon Sergeant John Basilone of the United States Marine Corps wears the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded him for "extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty." The 26 year-old soldier killed 38 Japanese soldiers in a single action on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, manning his machine-gun continuously for three days and nights without sleep or food. The only son of a tailor whe came to the United States from Italy, Sergeant Basilone has served six years in the United States armed forces.

U-Boat Failure Causes Gloom

By A. J. McWHINNIE

I am now convinced that the truth regarding the failure of U-boats and the real dimensions of that failure is known to the German people.

Gloom about the U-boat situation is sweeping Germany, gloom not only because Hitler's chief remaining weapon has failed in the latest round but because of the loss of so many young U-boat crews during the last few weeks.

The personnel factor is much more important than the number of vessels. Hitler and his Admirals even after the smashing of Hamburg may still be able to replace their losses by mass production methods elsewhere. But they have difficulty in replacing the skill, training and experience of the lost men.

The official Anglo-American figure of more than 90 U-boats, known to have been destroyed in May, June and July, carried with it the inescapable fact that with those U-boats went more than 4,000 trained men.

ADMISSIONS OF NEW DIFFICULTIES

The average U-boat complement is 45. On that basis 90 U-boats would carry over 4,000 men. But as the official statement shows that the figure of lost German submarines is more than 90, the figure of lost U-boat personnel may well be nearer 5,000.

That means that there are something like 5,000 German families to-day mourning a U-boat man, families scattered over the length and breadth of Germany. Because these reverses can no longer be concealed from these people, German spokesmen have made unusually frank speeches emphasising that they are up against new weapons, new tactics and new sea and air strength.

I do not suggest that there is yet any real evidence that U-boat morale has started cracking. The crews are mainly young and since they are members of the Hitler Youth Movement, they have been moulded into fanatical young Nazis.

Lieut. Gen. H. Finnis, C.B., M.C., I.A., has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, North Western Army, in succession to General Sir Edward Quinan.

Nevertheless my own opinion based on first hand experience is that the skill and experience of to-day's U-boat men is showing signs of deterioration compared with those at work during the first three years of the war. And above all, however fanatical they may still be, their confidence must have been badly shaken.

The latest Allied sea war statement indicated that U-boats are widely dispersed over distant waters. I have all along forecast increased U-boat activity further south, off the west coast of Africa, off the coast of Brazil, off the Cape and even in the Indian Ocean.

In those waters no doubt they hope to achieve some cheap success by avoiding the overwhelming dangers of the North Atlantic. I think they will find that even in those distant waters there is new strength round scattered Allied ocean convoys. There is no doubt in Britain's naval mind that a decisive sea battle must be fought in the North Atlantic and the approaches to the Mediterranean and that Britain's naval forces must always be ready to meet any new threat in these waters.

IDLE GERMAN BATTLESHIPS

The sea war picture is far bigger than just the U-boat one. Germany is planting rumours into neutral countries suggesting that their big warships are coming out into the Atlantic as "a high seas fleet". I doubt it although the possibility of some of them emerging in their original role as single commerce raiders cannot be discounted.

I do anticipate, however, some movement of those German warships down to the Baltic for refitting. This would have the effect of making idle German surface navy men feel that soon they may be called on to fight. German Admirals must have realized the importance of this. Their own history tells them that battleships kept in port make fine breeding grounds for mutinies and revolts.

ALLIED SHIPPING GAINS

Sea war position at the moment in brief is this:

(1) U-boats having lost another round will try everything that they can stage to come-back.

(2) German Admirals have still failed to find a way to stem great seaborne invasions. They must have been shocked by the insignificant losses sustained by the Allies in the invasion of Sicily.

(3) Three-months of failure of U-boats coupled with the Allied re-opening of the Mediterranean has materially swollen the amount of Allied invasion tonnage available for operational needs.

(4) Not since the war began has German sea position been so weak or the Allied command of the seas so strong.

But final victory, it must be stressed, has still to be won. The Allies are fighting now for a knock-out.

Inside the Reichswehr

By GORDON YOUNG

SIGFRID Forsberg, a 22-year Swede, has returned to his home town of Upsala after serving over a year in Germany, mainly on the eastern front.

Sigfrid's military service was the result of a strange mistake. He had lived from the age of 14 in Hamburg and thought he was a German citizen; so he did not protest when he was called up at the age of 18. Then his stepfather discovered that Sigfrid was still a Swedish citizen; so he was released by the Germans and allowed to come home from the Russian front.

Sitting in a sunny Swedish garden outside the old university town, he gave this inside picture of the Reichswehr in the fourth year of the war:

"When I went home on leave I did a long train journey to our advance base. Just as we were thinking how fine it was to have a bit of a quiet for a change, our train was attacked by partisans as it was leaving the Russian territory. They sprayed us with machine-guns and threw hand grenades at the coaches.

"Besides, propaganda has really fixed it firmly in the mind of the German soldier that Communism threatens Europe. I believe that the propaganda has gone so far that no German now will ever forget it."

—"*Daily Express.*"

How Fascism Died

By EUGENE LENNHOFF

IT was the autumn of 1933; the scene the waiting room of Radio Geneva. The wireless station of the town on Lake Leman was still very primitive at that time. It occupied the fifth and sixth floors of a high narrow house in a suburb in Geneva. A young engineer was playing gramophone records for Swiss consumption. In between he was arranging transmission for statesmen and broadcasters who wished to speak to their own countries. If somebody was on the air, others remained in the waiting room until they were called.

On that day M. Barthou, the American broadcaster, Kaltenborn and I were waiting. A shrill, somewhat hysterical voice came through the loudspeaker. It was that of Grazzi, Italian Minister of Propaganda. He was delivering some sort of festive oration on " Five Years Of the Fascist Grand Council ". Grazzi, who spoke French, indulged in every kind of superlative. " Built on granite " . . . " anchored in the hearts of the people ". . . " impossible to think of the country without " . . . " an instrument of indestructible power and force."

Barthou, who had at first been fingering his own manuscript and then had listened unwillingly, shook his head now and again. Then he whispered to his companion, " Such institutions built on granite are apt to disappear suddenly by a stroke of the pen."

Barthou's words were prophetic. The stroke of the pen has done its work. The Fascist Grand Council was swept away together with Mussolini. It was an institution which actually did hold all the power in its hands, power so unlimited that when the fatal stroke of the pen wiped it out, there was no other constitutional body to take its place, no institution that could have examined the legal aspect of its dissolution.

FASCIST ACT

The Fascist Grand Council was established in 1928 by Fascist Act, 2963, an institution through which Mussolini really believed his regime to be " built on granite." It made an abrupt end of any pretext that there still existed in Italy for anything like an approximately parliamentarian Government machinery. Act 2693 placed unconditional authority over the whole of Italy and every individual Italian in Mussolini's hands.

The Fascist Grand Council never at any time expressed the opinion of the Italian people. The Italian people were anything but enthusiastic about the Abyssinian campaign. The Fascist Grand Council, however, supported the undertaking like one man. The Italian people were wholly averse to intervention in Spain. The Fascist Grand Council helped Mussolini to carry out his design. It was the Fascist Grand Council which was the spearhead of the campaign against France (" Nice, Corsica, Tunis! ") and which finally sanctioned the trecherous attack on defeated France. It approved of all measures of oppression within the country; it shut its eyes to corruption. It was among the members of the Fascist Grand Council that finally traitors arose.

MUSSOLINI SUPER BOSS

The Grand Council was composed of members of the Supreme Council of the Party, all Ministers, Commanders of the Fascist Militia, youth leaders and heads of corporations, all personally bound to the Duce by an oath of " unquestioning obedience." Mussolini was the President of this Supreme Organ of State. Any transfers or dismissals were of course left entirely to his discretion. Every time Mussolini made changes in his Cabinet or among his Party Secretaries, it naturally affected the composition of the Fascist Grand Council. Regroupings and changes in the party hierarchy in the first six months of 1943 which preceded Mussolini's overthrow had seriously shaken the inner stability of this organization. Under the operative paragraph of Act 2693 it was the duty of the Fascist Grand Council to co-ordinate activities in all branches of public life, political, military, economic and cultural. Everything fell within its competence.

Another paragraph of this same Act made the Grand Council responsible even for decisions concerning succession to the Throne and limits of the rights of the Crown.

Mussolini, creator of Act 2693, believed that he had been particularly foreseeing when he embodied a security paragraph in the Act: " No members of the Fascist Grand Council may be arrested." Mussolini resigned without any need for his arrest. Act 2693 was wiped out as if it had never been.

Germany Cannot Escape Defeat

By LIEUT.-GEN. SIR DOUGLAS BROWNRIGG

VIEWED from the Axis stand-point another week of unrelieved gloom has passed into history—equalling in and not exceeding in significance the black week of August 1918.

It may be argued that the British Empire not so very long ago went through a period of even greater reverses and yet pulled through. That is true; but the series of disasters were attributable to Britain's unreadiness for war. Germany started the world war in her own good time when she felt herself to be at her maximum strength in relation to that of her potential enemies. The British Empire warded off defeat when her resources were at their lowest ebb. Germany failed to achieve victory when she was at the zenith of her power.

In the warfare of other days, Germany might still hope to escape defeat by retreating into her own shell; she could thus hold a shorter line and perhaps hope to wear down her enemies by attrition and economic boredom. But the advent of air power has made any such retreat the first step towards national suicide. The smaller the fortress, the better the targets for hostile bombers (if the enemy has gained superiority in the air) and closer can hostile aerodromes be located.

A nation which has surrendered air superiority to its enemies finds itself in a sad dilemma. If its land forces remain on a wide periphery, more troops may be required to hold it than the manpower situation permits; if its land forces are withdrawn to a shorter line the towns and industries of the land will become closer and easier targets for hostile bombers.

I am not suggesting that bombing alone can win a war; that has yet to be proved or disproved. But I do emphatically assert that the advantageous position in which the United Nations now find themselves could never have been reached so quickly unless we had gone ahead with the intensive bombing of German and Italian military objectives without allowing ourselves to be unduly hampered by the thought that an isolated historic edifice or the life of an occasional harmless civilian might be endangered. That is why the handling of the Badoglio Government is of such great military importance. When all is said and done, war is only the continuation of diplomacy by violent means. Once war has broken out it is often impossible to draw a clear dividing line between strategy and politics.

Strategically, it was a pity to interrupt Wavell's North African Campaign in 1941 to send troops to help the Greeks but it was a matter of political honour to do so. Strategically, it was the one really altruistic act of the war and it paid the best dividend through delaying Hitler's plans for Russia by about six weeks. He has never been able to make up for that lost time.

So likewise may the treatment of the Badoglio Government determine far more than the future of Italy. It may trace the pattern whereby Germany will be brought to her knees. Bullies are best beaten through fear and fear is best anticipated through example.

Crisis in Hitlerite Germany

By F. LAREV

THE general temper has changed in Hitler's Third Reich. No trace remains of the former overweening confidence in victory, and the frame of mind to be observed everywhere is one of gloom, pessimism and forebodings of inevitable disaster. Hitlerdom is living through a profound psychological crisis that has affected broad sections of the population. This crisis is bound to play a tremendous role in its further development since it represents a process that is preparing minds in Germany for storms in German home politics.

This crisis reflects the throes of an even greater crisis now engulfing Germany's army and economy and of dire consequence to its international position.

Fascist Germany's military crisis is revealed by the fact that after nearly four years of war in Europe, two years of which include the war against the Soviet Union, the complete frustration of Hitler's plans has become evident to all. After the easy victories of the first years of the war, which accrued to Hitler owing to the preponderance of his war machine and the advantages which the policy of treacherous attack gained him, nothing seemed to obstruct his plans of world domination. When he concluded the Compiegne armistice three years ago, he already felt master of the world. For a year thereafter the Reich paused for breath and then, exactly 12 months after Compiegne, descended upon the Soviet Union in customary treacherous manner.

Hitler hoped to cope with the Red Army within six weeks and then, in possession of the Soviet Union's rich material resources, he believed he would be able to begin the final struggle for world domination.

Things turned out differently. Instead of smashing the Red Army, within six weeks as he had hoped, he sustained the first of his devastating reverses at Moscow within six months. Since then the course of the war has turned definitely unfavourable for Fascist Germany.

Owing to the absence of a second front in Europe, the wehrmacht was once more able to gain considerable tactical successes in the summer of 1942, but failed to realize its strategic plans. Hitler not only failed to gain Moscow, Stalingrad and Caucasian oil, but could not even consolidate his gains of the summer of 1942. The Red Army's winter offensive of 1942–43 set these gains at nought when it drove the Nazi hordes 600 to 700 kilometers to the west. Stalingrad brought Hitler the second severe defeat.

Two years of war along the Soviet German front have severely mauled Hitler's war machine. The wehrmacht has not only lost its one-time offensive potential, but its powers of resistance, too, have been affected. Since Stalingrad, Hitler's army has suffered reverse after reverse. Particularly significant was its ejection from North Africa, an event which heralded the collapse of Italo-German imperialistic plans.

Hitler's plans have gone utterly awry at sea and in the air as well. The bottom has been literally ripped out of Admiral Doenitz's fanfared U-boat offensive. The sharp decline in ships sunk in April and May is equalled by the increase in the number of U-boats accounted for during the same period. So much for Hitler's naval endeavours.

A great part of the German people have had an even better opportunity of convincing themselves that Hitler's plans in the air have suffered a fiasco. This, in fact, they have learned by personal experience. The German people cannot but remember Goering's boast that not a single enemy bomb would fall on a German city, or Hitler's promise to wipe out entire British cities. Regarding the smoking ruins of their homes to-day, they are scarcely likely to be cheered by such memories.

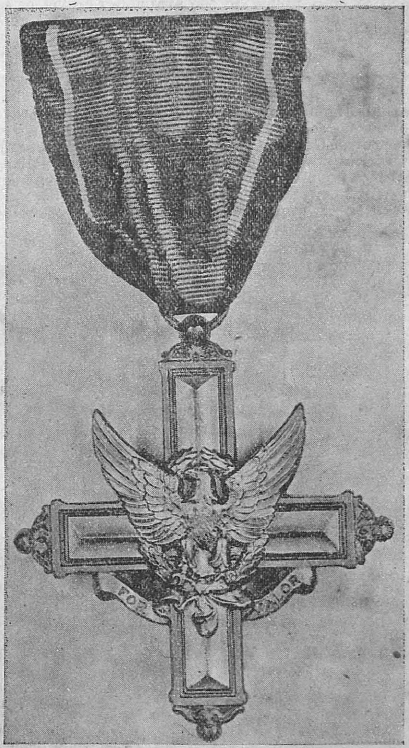
The change in Germany's military position to-day is obvious to many thinking Germans. Fascist Germany, which was once able to make such formidable use of the initiative it possessed and, as Goebbels put it, to carry through a continuous offensive, has now irretrievably lost the initiative and is compelled fearfully to await the blows of its opponents.

Germany's military crisis is aggravated by its economic crisis. Enormous losses at the front compelled Hitler to comb the Reich for the last manpower reserves. Industry was stripped of skilled workers whose places were taken by women, adolescents and foreign workers. A sharp decline in production was the result. The devastating blows showered upon Germany's western and northwestern industrial centres by the air forces of British and the United States have crippled a considerable section of Hitler's war industry. Production of industry in occupied territory, which has been compelled to work for the Nazis, has been steadily declining as a result of patriotic resistance in the respective countries. Thus, Hitler's armaments industries are no longer able fully to replace the losses of the wehrmacht, which clearly reveals Germany's economic crisis.

The military crisis could not but worsen Fascist Germany's international position. Since its attack upon the Soviet Union, Germany has not only failed to acquire new allies, but has found itself in a position of increasing isolation. The Axis bloc, at the same time, has begun to reveal the crevices of impending break-up. The Nazi camp owed its unity to expectations of easy plunder. Fascist Germany's authority rested upon laurels gained from easy victories and the myth of its invincibility. This myth has been dispelled. Victories have turned into defeats. Though Germany's fear-ridden vassals are yet in the Axis camp, they are individually and severally looking for a way out of the war.

There can be little doubt that, when the Allies land their mighty armies upon the European continent, Nazi Germany will soon find itself deserted by its associates, whose only ambition at that time will be to save their own hides.

Despite the fact that its armed forces are still strong, Germany's all-round crisis to-day will grow to fatal proportions when the Allied armies set foot on the European mainland. This will indeed spell the end for Hitler's predatory Reich.



UNITED STATES ARMY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.—The United States Army Distinguished Service Cross is awarded by the President of the United States, directly or through the commanding generals of theatres of operations, to officers or enlisted men who "distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy." It is awarded to members of the armed forces of the United States and its Allies and was among the decorations recently conferred on 60 Russian heroes at Moscow by the United States Ambassador, Vice Admiral William H. Standley.

Germany's Position Now is Worse Than That of 1918

By COL. S. GUROV

THE strategic situation of World War II at the present time is such that many neutral military observers are comparing Germany's present position with that of 1918. On their side the Germans are maintaining that Germany's position in 1943 is much more favourable than it was in 1918.

In the first place, let us examine the correlation of forces of the belligerents.

Up to 1918 Germany and her opponents had been fighting for four years. Consequently the losses on both sides in man-power, equipment and material resources were approximately the same. By 1918, however, the Allies had built up a substantial preponderance of forces which enabled them to win the war.

Now Germany has also been fighting for nearly four years. The Soviet Union has been fighting for only two years, and as for Great Britain and America the full force of their armed might has not yet been brought into play. Their fresh forces are in fighting trim ready to strike a blow at the Hitlerites where they least expect it.

LUDENDORF'S ADMISSION

In World War I Germany lost 2,980,000 men in killed and prisoners in the course of four years fighting. In 1918 the German Command was much concerned with the problem of replenishing the units in the field. "The question of replacements has always laid a great strain on us," writes Ludendorf in his "Memoirs. "I had occasion to speak to His Majesty of the gravity of this problem." By March 1918 the available reserves of several hundred thousand men were regarded by Ludendorf as insignificant.

This is how matters stood in Germany as regards man-power reserves, in the fourth year of World War I when German losses totalled 2,980,000.

In the present war Germany and her associates have lost 6,400,000 soldiers and officers in killed and prisoners on the Soviet-German front alone in two years. Add to this the losses sustained in the war against Poland, in the West and in North Africa, as well as the percentage of the wounded totally incapacitated, and you will see that as far as replacements are concerned Germany is actually in a worse position now than in 1918.

During the same two years of war on the Soviet-German front the Hitlerites lost 56,500 guns, 42,400 tanks and 43,000 airplanes. Is it a simple matter for the Germans to replace these losses in material?

PRODUCTION OF COMPLEX WEAPONS

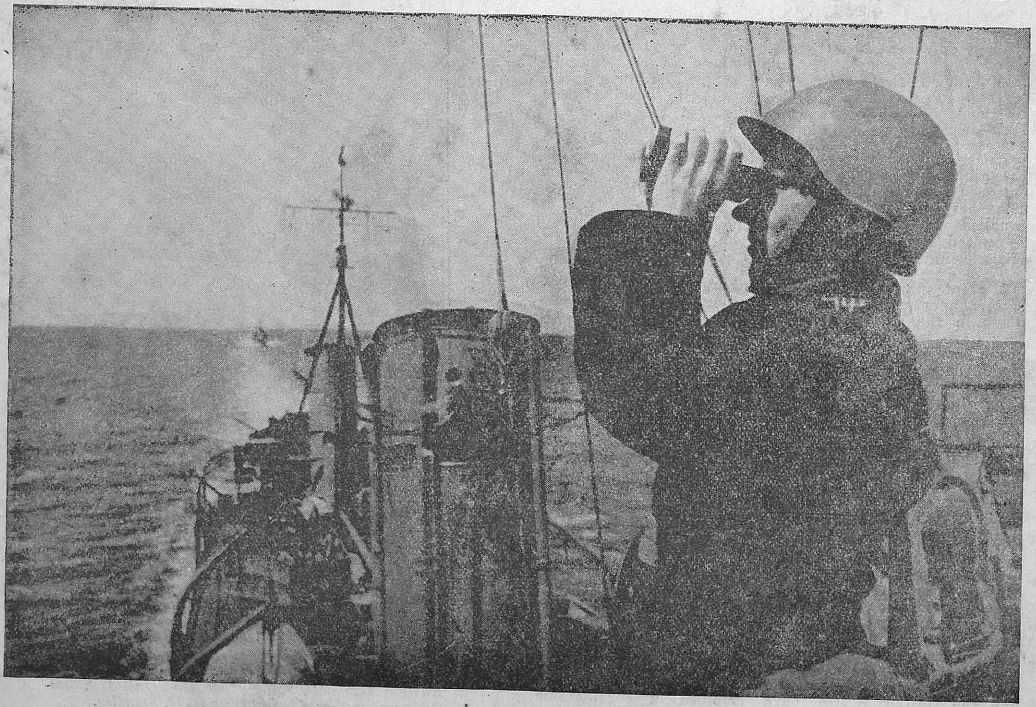
The experience of World War I shows that it takes approximately one year to launch the production of such complex weapons as tanks and airplanes. At the expiration of this period regular production is set going and, in a country with a developed industry and a plentiful supply of raw materials, output will tend to rise rapidly. The high point will be reached within approximately six months and at this level it will remain for one or two years. This will be the period of maximum effort. A gradual decline will follow subsequently, as the strain caused by the war makes itself felt upon the economy of the given country. For a period of two and a half to three and a half years the curve of war production rises, after which it begins to fall.

Germany launched the war in September 1939. For three and a half years, until April 1943, she was able to keep her war production at its highest point of tension, after which it may be assumed, it has commenced to decline. Hence it is hardly likely that German industry will be able to replenish the tremendous losses in artillery, tanks and airplanes its army has sustained.

MUCH MORE DIFFICULT NOW

If this replenishment was difficult to accomplish during the First World War when the Germans lost 20,100 light, heavy and anti-aircraft guns, how much more difficult will it be in 1943 when in only two years and on the Soviet-German front alone they have lost 56,500 guns, while Allied aircraft is pounding away at German war industry with ever increasing force.

In 1918, to all intents and purposes, Germany fought on one front since by that time Russia had withdrawn from the war. "On the threshold of 1918," wrote Ludendorf, "the situation on land owing to the withdrawal of Russia from the war, was more favourable for us than the preceding year." Nevertheless Germany lost the war.



THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—On the signal bridge during a cruise.

DATES AND FACTS

The March of Events

1939.

Sep. 3 Following expiry of their ultimatum that she should withdrawn from Poland, Britain and France declare war on Germany.

SEP. 17 Soviet troops enter Eastern Poland.

SEP. 27 Warsaw surrenders.

NOV. 30 Russia invades Finland; Helsinki bombed.

DEC. 13 Battle of River Plate; German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* chased to Montevideo. On December 17 *Graf Spee* scuttled herself.

DEC. 27 Indian troops reach France.

1940.

MAR. 12 Russo-Finnish peace signed.

APR. 9 Germans invade Denmark and Norway.

APR. 15 British land in Norway near Narvik.

MAY 10 Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg. British and French enter Belgium.

British troops land in Iceland.

Mr. Chamberlain resigns; Mr. Churchill, New Prime Minister.

MAY 15 Holland surrenders.

MAY 28 Belgium army capitulates on King Leopold's orders.

JUNE 3–4 Evacuation of British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk completed during night.

JUNE 10 Evacuation of Norway announced. Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 14 Germans enter Paris.

JUNE 17 Marshal Petain forms Cabinet. Petain announces that France has asked for terms.

JUNE 21 In Marshal Foch's railway carriage in the forest of Compiegne French plenipotentiaries receive German armistice terms.

JUNE 23 Britain will fight on, says Churchill.

JULY 1 French Government decides to move to Vichy.

Aug. 25 First British bombs on Berlin.

AUG. 26–27 First all-night raid on London.

SEP. 3 Britain agrees to lease sea and air bases to United States for 99 years for transfer of 50 destroyers.

SEP. 7–8 Opening of German air blitz; heavy attacks on Thames-side; 306 killed, 1,337 seriously injured.

SEP. 15 One hundred and eighty-five German planes brought down.

SEP. 27 Ten-year pact between Germany, Italy and Japan signed in Berlin.

OCT. 28 Italy invades Greece.

NOV. 11–12 Fleet Air Arm attacks Taranto.

DEC. 9 Western Desert offensive opens.

DEC. 29 "We must be the arsenal of the democracies," says President Roosevelt.

DEC. 29–30 German attempt to set fire to City of London.

1941.

MAR. 9 Italians invade Albania.

Mar. 11 Lease-Lend Bill signed by United States President.

Mar. 27 Capture of Keren; notable part played by Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions.

APR. 1 Battle of Capte Matapan.

APR. 3 Pro-Axis coup in Iraq by Rashid Ali.

APR. 6 Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia. British and Imperial forces announced in Greece.

APR. 13 Russo-Japanese pact of neutrality.

MAY 5 Haile Selassie enters Addis Ababa.

MAY 10 Rudolf Hess, Germany's No. 3 Man, lands by parachute in Scotland; held as prisoner of state.

May 19 Duke of Aosta surrenders; end of Italian East Africa.

MAY 20 Germans invade Crete.

MAY 24 British battle cruiser *Hood* blown up and sunk by Germans.

MAY 27 *Hood* avenged: British sink new German battleship *Bismarck*.

MAY 30 Iraqi revolt collapses; Rashid Ali flees to Persia; armistice signed.

JUNE 8 Imperial and Free French forces enter Syria.

JUNE 11–12 Heavy raids on Ruhr and Rhineland begin.

JUNE 18 Germany and Turkey sign treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

June 22 Germany invades United States of Soviet Russia.

Mr. Churchill promises aid to Russia.

July 12 Anglo-Soviet agreement signed in Moscow for mutual aid against Hitlerite Germany, with no separate peace.

AUG. 14 Mr. Attlee broadcast news of Churchill-Roosevelt meeting in the North Atlantic; eight-point declaration of peace aims, now known as Atlantic Charter.

AUG. 25 Following Persia's disregard of Anglo-Soviet protests against German infiltration, British and Russian troops enter Persia.

OCT. 20 Soviet Government reported at Kuibyshev.

NOV. 14 H.M.S. *Ark Royal* sinks off Gibraltar after torpedo attack.

NOV. 18 Imperial forces take offensive in Libya; Eighth Army advance into Cyrenaica.

Dec. 7 Japanese aircraft attack United States bases at Pearl Harbour and other places in Hawaii.

DEC. 7–8 Japanese land in Siam and Malaya.

DEC. 9 China declares war on Germany and Italy.

DEC. 10 H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* and H.M.S. *Repulse* sunk by Japanese air attack off Malayan coast.

DEC. 11 Italy and Germany declare war on United States.

DEC. 23 Churchill in Washington.

DEC. 25 Hongkong, left without water, surrenders.

1942.

Jan. 1 Twenty-six nations sign pact in Washington to wage united war against Axis and make no separate peace.

JAN. 10–11 Japanese begin invasion of Netherlands East Indies.

JAN. 23 United States and Dutch air and naval forces attack Japanese convoy in Macassar Straits. Fifteen transports sunk, 22 damaged.

FEB. 9 Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek visit Delhi.

Feb. 15 Singapore surrenders.

FEB. 16 Formation of Tenth Army announced—new Iraq-Persia command.

MAR. 3 General MacArthur's air force sinks thousands of troops in transports and 300,000 tons of Japanese shipping in Subic Bay.

Mar. 7 Rangoon evacuated; British forces withdraw.

APR. 5 Japanese lose 27 out of 75 planes in raid on Colombo.

Apr. 6 First bombs on India; Japanese drop bombs on Cocanada and Vizagapatam.

Apr. 9 American and Filipino forces on Bataan Peninsula. Philippines, surrender.

H.M. cruisers *Dorsetshire* and *Cornwall* and aircraft-carrier *Hermes* sunk by Japanese planes in Indian Ocean.

APR. 18 Tokyo bombed by United States bombers.

APR. 22 American forces reported in India by Colonel Johnson.

MAY 4 United States forces inflict crushing defeat on Japanese in sea and air battle off Solomons and in Coral Sea.

May 5 British land on Madagascar.

May 26 Twenty-year Anglo-Soviet treaty signed in London providing full collaboration during and after war.

MAY 30–31 Royal Air Force raid Cologne with 1,130 bombers (losing 44), causing enormous destruction.

JUNE 1–2 Royal Air Force raid Essen with 1,036 bombers (35 lost).

JUNE 5 Safe arrival in India of largest convoy ever to leave Britain announced.

JUNE 18 Churchill in United States of America.

JUNE 25–26 Royal Air Force raid Bremen with over 1,000 bombers (losing 52 planes).

JULY 1 Germans reach El Alamein, 70 miles from Alexandria.

AUG. 12 Churchill arrives in Moscow for conversations with Stalin.

AUG. 19 Nine-hour commando raid on Dieppe.

AUG. 31 Germans within 15 miles of Stalingrad.

SEP. 2 Dusseldorf raided with 8,000-lb. bombs.

OCT. 11 Japanese naval forces landing reinforcements on Guadalcanal, Solomons, forced to withdraw.

Oct. 23 In Egypt Eighth Army opens offensive.

NOV. 3 In Egypt Axis forces begin retreat.

Nov. 5 Armistice signed in Madagascar.

Nov. 9 allied forces under General Eisenhower land in North Africa.

NOV. 13 Japanese expedition in force is engaged by United States Navy off Guadalcanal and forced to withdraw.

NOV. 24 Australians reach Buna, in Papua, New Guinea.

NOV. 27 Germans enter Toulon. French warships scuttled by their crews.

NOV. 28 Royal Air Force raid Turin using, 8,000-lb. bombs.

NOV. 30 Japanese convoy of troop transports reinforcing Guadalcanal engaged by United States Navy; 12 large enemy destroyers (or cruisers), 4 destroyers, 2 transports and a cargo ship sunk.

DEC. 2 Beveridge report on social security issued.

DEC. 21 British and Indian troops cross frontier into Burma.

1943.

JAN. 17 Iraq declares war against Axis.

Jan. 23 Eighth Army takes Tripoli.

Jan. 26 Churchill and Roosevelt conclude their ten-day conference at Casablanca.

FEB. 2 Churchill in Turkey. Adana agreement.

Feb. 3 Battle of Stalingrad ends—Russian victory.

FEB. 9 Japs evacuate Guadalcanal.

FEB. 28 Eighth Army pierces Mareth Line.

MAR. 4 Battle of Bismarck Sea. Jap convoy of 22 ships knocked out.

May 7 Allies capture Tunis and Bizerta.

MAY 9 Conclusion of Arakan operations announced.

MAY 11 United States forces land on Attu.

May 12 Tunisian fighting ends.

Von Arnim captured by Fourth Indian Division. Churchill's arrival in Washington announced.

MAY 16 Mohne and Eder dams breached by Royal Air Force.

MAY 22 Wingate Party's return announced, from 1,000-mile expedition into enemy-occupied Burma.

Russia's dissolution of Third International.

MAY 27 Chinese launch offensive along north bank of the Yangtse.

JUNE 10 Allies occupy Pantelleria.

JUNE 12 Chinese capture Kinhwa, the "Bomb-Tokyo" air base.

Visit of His Majesty the King to troops in North Africa.

JULY 1 Allied offensive in South-west Pacific.

JULY 4 General MacArthur opens operations in New Guinea.

July 10 Allied forces land in Sicily.

JULY 18 Rome bombed.

JULY 19 Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

JULY 25 Mussolini resigns. Marshal Badoglio, new Prime Minister.

JULY 30 General Eisenhower's peace offer to Italy.

AUG. 5 Russians capture Byelgorod and Orel.

AUG. 6 Fall of Munda in South-west Pacific.

AUG. 15 United States forces take Kiska in the Aleutians.

AUG. 17 Fall of Messina.

Aug. 18 Sicily completely evacuated by the Axis.

Aug. 23 Fall of Kharkov into Russian hands.

SNAKE-BITE DID NOT WORRY HIM

Out on exercise somewhere in the woods of south-eastern Bengal, a young Punjabi Naik of 6th Rajputana Rifles, ordered to take cover from 'enemy' planes, dived into long grass which was handy.

Suddenly he felt a cold and clammy movement up his back and over his shoulder slithered a black object. Keeping dead still he watched a snake slowly make its way down his arm where it settled.

On the 'All Clear' being given, the Naik jerked his arm vigorously in an effort to dislodge the reptile which promptly bit him.

Making short work of it with his bayonet, the Naik proceeded to walk non-chalantly a distance of a couple of miles before he found transport to get him to hospital.

Treatment over, he asked for permission to return to his camp, but the medical officer was worried. "You might have died," he said, "and the danger is not yet over." "I have come here to fight the Japs," replied the Naik, "and this was only a snake. I really feel fine."

The Naik had his way.

A Review of the War

By "CHRONICLER"

NAZI Germany crossed the frontiers of Poland four years ago, to be more precise on September 1, 1939, and Great Britain took up arms for the defence of human freedom and civilisation on September 3. This was the beginning of the World War. Hitler's action did not surprise the world; he had written about it in his Mein Kampf, and the speeches made by Nazi leaders from time to time had made their aim only too clear. Hitler had been preparing himself for this war by a series of events for which he had taken the initiative; the continued denunciation of the Treaty of Versailles; the murder of Dollfuss, the Austrian Chancellor in July 1934; the murder of Barthou, the French Foreign Minister in October 1934; the institution of conscription in Germany in March 1935; the occupation of the demilitarised Rhineland by Hitler's army in March 1936; the Spanish War from July 1936 to March 1939; the annexation of Austria to the Reich in March 1938; the annexation of Czechoslovakia in March 1939; the Munich Pact of September 1938; these and countless other manifestations of aggressive spirit had shown clearly the goal to which Nazi Germany was driving. It did not matter whoever did or did not take notice of this, so long as the two most powerful victors of the last war, Britain and France, analysed its significance and act upon it: but the tragic truth was that, in the combined power of political perception of the two nations, there was only one individual with a clear vision, whose words, unfortunately, were not seriously taken into account at that time. Even if nobody in Britain or France knew what was happening in Nazi Germany, Mr. Winston Churchill realised its full significance, and gave definite, unequivocal utterance to his readings of the situation. To those of us who realise to-day the seriousness of his warnings, he is a statesman who has no compeer in the world; to the British nation the nearest approach to him can be found only in another, the Younger Pitt, the stately column that upheld his country when all Europe seemed to be cracking. It is very difficult to focuss within the small compass of our minds the greatness and grand conception of Nature underlying an extraordinary personality like that of our Winston unless we visualise in detail the current of world events on which he rode and view him in relation to those events as a background. Seen in that perspective he will appear to us as one who was getting ready, as if by sheer challenge, to take up the Premiership of Britain throughout the whole period during which Hitler was getting ready to draw out the whole democratic world into a deadly combat.

Mr. CHURCHILL'S WARNING

Under caption "What Can England Do about Hitler?" Mr. Churchill, writing in the October issue of *Current History* in 1938 said:

"I do not feel that there is any immediate danger of a major land war breaking out over Czechoslovakia. I know it is very rash to make such a statement, but when there is so much natural but misdirected alarm one must run some risks in stating one's honest opinion. The first reason is that, in the opinion of many good judges, Germany is not ready this year for such an ordeal as a major land war. The second reason carries more convictions to me, because obviously the first is based upon facts which one cannot measure and secrets which one cannot prove. It is that I cannot see that it would be to the interest of the rulers of Germany to provoke such a war.

"Are they not getting all they want without it? Are they not achieving a long succession of most important objectives without firing a single shot? Is there any limit to the economic and political pressure which without actually using military force, Germany will be able to bring to bear on this unhappy state? She can be convulsed politically, she can be strangled economically, she is practically surrounded by superior forces, and unless something is done to mitigate the pressure of circumstances, she will be forced to make continuous surrenders, far beyond the bounds of what any impartial tribunal would consider just or right, until finally her sovereignty, her independence, her integrity, have been destroyed. Why, then, should the rulers of Germany strike a military blow? Why should they incur the risk of a major war?

"Moreover, I think it is to be considered that there are other even more tempting lines of advance open to Germany's ambitions. A serious disturbance among the Hungarian population in the Rumanian province of Transylvania might offer a pretext for the entry of German troops, at a Hungarian invitation or without it. Then all the possibilities of the oil and food of Rumania would be open. Here again force may be avoided and virtually annexation may be veiled in the guise of a compulsory alliance. In the meantime the control of Vienna enables the economic fortunes of all the states of the Danubian basin to be manipulated, exploited and controlled so as to favour German designs, and for the benefit of German finance, trade and arms. Why then should Germany go to the other place where she would encounter the veto of France, and of Russia which has also made definite assurances? I do not think the Government would have run very much risk if they had added the full force of Great Britain to the French declaration about Czechoslovakia. They would not greatly have increased their commitments and they would have made assurance double sure.

"But the story of this year is not ended at Czechoslovakia. It is not ended this month. The might behind the German dictator increases daily. His appetite may grow with eating. The forces of law and freedom have for a long time known nothing but rebuffs, failures humiliations. Their influence would be immensely increased by any signs of concerted action and initiative and combination. The fact that Britain and France combined together at such a moment in such a cause would give them the strength and authority that they need in order to convince wavering states that they might find a good company of determined people to whom they might join themselves upon the basis of the covenant and in accordance with its principles. On the morrow of such a proof of unity as could be given between Great Britain and France, we might be able to make such an arrangement, or begin to make it, for the effective fulfilment of the covenant. We might have a group of powers, as it were mandatories of the League, who would be the guardians of civilisation, and once this was set up strong and real, it would liberate us, at least over a long period, from the torments of uncertainty and anxiety which we now have to endure. Joint action on this occasion would make easier and safer the problem of dealing with the next occasion. If successful, it would certainly have the way to more effective joint action in the enforcement of the non-intervention policy in Spain. Nations that have joined together to meet one particular emergency may well find, when they look around, that they have assembled forces sufficient to deal with other emergencies not yet before us, and thus we may gather an overgrowing company, ranged under standards of law and justice, submitting themselves to principles that they are ready to enforce; and thus, by military and moral means combined, we may once more regain the ascendant and the intiative for the free peoples of the world and throughout the Empire.

"Do not let any one suppose that this is a mere question of hardening one's heart and keeping a stiff upper lip and standing by to see Czechoslovakia poleaxed and tortured as Austria has been. Something more than that particular kind of fortitude will be needed from us. It is not only Czechoslovakia that will suffer. Look at the states of the Danube basin. First and foremost there is Yugoslavia. That is a most powerful and virile state, three quarters of whose martial people are undoubtedly in the fullest sympathy with the democracy of France and Great Britain, and are animated by an ardent hatred of Nazi or Fascist rule. They have a rooted desire to maintain themselves in their independence. Is nothing being done to ascertain what Yugoslavia would do assuming that Great Britain and France were prepared to interest themselves in the problems of the Danube basin? Yugoslavia might well be gained, and I am told that the effect of that on Bulgaria would probably be to draw her into the same orbit. Then there is Rumania, so directly menaced by the potential German movement to the East. These three countries, if left alone, and convinced that there is no will power operating against the dictators, will fall one by one into the Nazi grip and system. What then will be the position of Greece and Turkey?"

THE DANUBIAN STATES

"Is it not possible that decided action by France and Great Britain would rally the whole of these five states as well as Czechoslavakia, all of whom have powerful armies, who together aggregate 75,000,000 of people, who have several millions of fighting men already trained, who have immense resources, who all wish to dwell in peace within their habitations, who individually may be

broken by defeat and despoiled, but who, united, constitute an immense resisting power? Can nothing be done to keep them secure and free and to unite them in their own interests, in French and British interests, and above all in the interest of peace? Are we really going to let the whole of these tremendous possibilities fall away without a concerted effort of any kind? If we do, let us not suppose for a moment that we shall ourselves have escaped our perils. On the contrary, we shall have multiplied our perils, for a very obvious reason. At present Germany might contemplate a short war; but, once she has laid hands on these countries and extended her power to the Black Sea, the Nazi regime will be able to feed itself indefinitely, however long war may last and thus we should have removed another of the deterrents that stand between us and war. The Nazification of the whole of the Danube states is a danger of all to go for nothing? Is it all to be whistled down the wind? If so, we shall repent in blood and tears our improvidence and our lack of foresight and energy.

"It has been said that if we do not stand up to the dictators now, we shall only prepare the day when we shall have to stand up to them under far more adverse conditions. Two years ago it was safe, three years ago it was easy, and four years ago a mere despatch might have rectified the position. But where shall we be a year hence? Where shall we be in 1940? In these next few months all these substantial countries will be deciding whether they will rally, as they would desire to be to the standards of civilization which still fly over Geneva, or whether they will be forced to throw in their lot and adopt the system and the doctrines of the Nazi powers. Neville Chamberlain has spoken about the negotiations with Italy. I shall not comment upon them because I prefer to await the results when they are presented to us. I know no more effective means of aiding their negotiation than the creation of a Danubian block, and nothing that would make it more likely that any engagement entered into would bear fruit and be effective in the hour of serious need. I trust that the Government will do their utmost. If it is too late, the evil is upon us, but do not let any chance be thrown away of endeavouring to save this great area from being overrun, exploited and despoiled.

"Let me give a warning drawn from our recent experiences. Very likely this immediate crisis will pass, will dissipate itself and calm down. After a boa-constructor has devoured its prey it often has a considerable digestive spell. It was so after the revelation of the secret German air force. There was a pause. It was so after German conscription was proclaimed in breach of the Versailles Treaty. It was so after the Rhineland was forcibly occupied. Now, after Austria has been struck down, we are all disturbed and alarmed; but in a little while there may be another pause. There may not—we cannot tell. But if there is a pause, then people will be saying, "see how the alarmists have been captured; Europe has calmed down; it has all blown over, and the war scare has passed away". Neville Chamberlain will perhaps repeat what he said a few weeks ago, that the tension in Europe is greatly relaxed. The *Times* will write a leading article to say how silly these people look who on the morrow of the Australian incorporation raised a clamour for exceptional action in foreign policy and home defence, and how wise the Government was not to let itself be carried away by this passing incident.

DEGENERATION OF DEMOCRACY

"All this time the vast degeneration of the forces of parliamentary democracy will be proceeding throughout Europe. Every six weeks another corps will be added to the German army. All this time important countries and great rail and river communications will pass under the control of the German General staff. All this time populations will be continually reduced to the rigors of Nazi domination and assimilated to that system. All this time the forces of conquest and intimidation will be consolidated, towering up soon in real and not make-believe strength and superiority. Then presently will come another stroke. Upon whom? Our questions with Germany are unsettled and unanswered. We cannot tell. What I dread is that the impulse now given to active effort may pass away when the dangers are not diminishing, but accumulating and gathering as country after country is involved in the Nazi system, and as their vast preparations reach their final perfection.

The other day Lord Halifax said that Europe was confused. The part of Europe that is confused is that part ruled by Parliamentary Governments. I know of no confusion on the side of the great dictators. They pursue their path towards sombre and impressive objectives, with ruthless consistency and purpose. They know what they want, and no one can deny that up to the present at every step they are getting what they want. When I look back upon the last five or six years I discern many lost chances when we could have made a stand, a united stand, against the dangers and when by an act of generosity and magnanimity following upon the marshalling of material strength we could have perhaps prevented the evils which are now upon us."

What cold commonsense this! But it was not Mr. Churchill alone who knew Germany's prodigious capacity for war. He had reiterated them to the House of Commons over the previous years. Eighty million people had been whipped until they devoted all their services to the business of preparation for war since the 30th of January 1933 when Hitler came to power in Germany as the Chancellor. For seven years the German people lived on iron rations and in barrack discipline. In six years before September 1939 Germany had spent £6,000,000,000 on war preparations alone. Poland was the proof of these preparations. The devastating Nazi war machine ploughed through the renowned cavalry of Poland and destroyed the Polish army in eighteen days.

THE MUNICH PACT

Before we close this short account of the European situation in the year 1939, we would do well to see what exactly is the widely discussed Munich Pact and what were its consequences, immediate and remote. On June 8, 1938 the Nazis in Czechoslovakia presented demands to the Government, based upon what was called the eight-point "Karlsba Programme," by which the German population in Czechoslovakia sought existence under the Reich. The Czechoslovakian Government made it known that several of the Sudeten-Nazi demands were unacceptable. Lord Runciman arrived in Prague on August 3, 1938 as conciliator and mediator, while the situation grew steadily more tense. German army manœuvres of unprecedented size began, and continued throughout the month of August. On August 22, Russia informed the German Ambassador in Moscow that if Czechoslovakia was attacked she would stand by her 1935 treaty obligation to support that country. Meantime, on September 8, 1938 slight incidents in a riot stirred by the Nazis outside the prison of Maehrisch-Ostrau (Sudetenland) were seized by the German Government as an excuse for breaking off all relations with Czechoslovakia. On September 12, Herr Hitler made a speech in Nuremberg declaring that the oppression of the Sudeten Germans must be brought to an end. Herr Henlein, the Nazi leader in Sudetenland, issued an ultimatum which was rejected by the Czechoslovakian Government, and he fled from the country. On September 15, 1938, Mr. Neville Chamberlain flew to Germany, and returning to London, invited MM. Daladier and Bonnet to a conference at which the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia was agreed upon. The British and French Ambassadors accordingly informed President Benes that Czechoslovakia must unconditionally accept their country's terms or face Germany alone. The Czechoslovakian Government accepted the terms and Mr. Chamberlain left for Germany. Mr. Chamberlain shortly returned to London with a memorandum of Germany's demands, and finding that it exceeded his expectation by a large margin Britain and France informed Czechoslovakia that, while they would bring no influence to bear on her in her decision, they would support her if she resisted the additional demands. Czechoslovakia mobilized. The House of Commons met on September 28, and in the course of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had been invited to meet Herr Hitler at Munich with M. Daladier and Mussolini. On September 29, the Munich Conference was held, at which the Czechs were refused admission. On September 30, Mr. Chamberlain informed the Czechoslovakian Government that he must have answer by noon, and the latter bowed to the dictated terms. On October 1, Mr. Chamberlain returned to London and announced that he had brought "peace for our time." On October 2, Poland seized the Teschen area of Czechoslovakia, and on October 5, Dr. Benes resigned. On this incident of Munich, Mr. Churchill spoke in the House of Commons on October 5, warning Britain that this was a defeat for Britain without a war and that, by this, the whole equilibrium of Europe had been deranged.

* * * *

The devastating overwhelming Nazi war machine ploughed through Poland and actually destroyed the renowned Polish army in eighteen days. Warsaw capitulated on the 27th September and Poland was partitioned between Germany and Russia.

SECOND PHASE OF THE WAR

Poland disappeared and Germany invaded Norway and Denmark on April 9, 1940. Denmark did not resist as she was hardly prepared, in view of a ten-year pact signed with Germany on May 31, 1939 whereby Germany had undertaken, in no circumstances, to make war or

use force against Denmark. In the absence of resistance, Germans occupied Denmark. Norway, however, held out and carried naval and military operations against German hordes until June 10, when the withdrawal of the Allied troops was announced. King Haakon and the Government had been removed to London by this date and the Germans took over the administration. On September 25, 1940, the German Reich Commissar for Norway disposed of the King, the royal family and established a Council of Fourteen Commissars belonging to the Quisling Party.

On May 10, 1940, Mr. Neville Chamberlain resigned the office of the Prime Minister and His Majesty the King invited Mr. Churchill to form a new administration. On the same day Hitler struck in the west with *blitzkrieg* fury, invading Holland and Belgium. The British Expeditionary Force which arrived in France on September 11, 1939, answered the appeal of King Leopold and moved north into Belgium.

THE BLITZKRIEG

Thus the *blitz* began. It means lightning war. Hitler's onslaught was delivered in six waves against Holland and Belgium. The main strategy which directed the invasions was one of divide and conquer. It was a common game with Hitler. He had divided and conquered Liberals, Socialists, Communists, Catholics and Conservatives; he had divided and conquered Austrians and Czechs. The German armies now thrust between the Dutch and the Belgians. The rest of the operation was to envelop the weaker army and compel its annihilation or surrender. The military instrument employed for this purpose was a completely merged and perfectly synchronized use of (*a*) motorized advance guard, (*b*) air planes-cum-tanks, (*c*) motorized infantry-cum-artillery and (*d*) fifth column treachery. And the tactics used in the operations was styled "infiltration," which simply meant that when your attack was held up by a few strong points, you passed around and beyond them, like a tide washing in against rocks.

Hitler put the first wave of infantry men on motor cycles, giving them in the shape of tanks a mechanized ram to smash in the enemy front. Instead of the old barrage of shells from more or less stationary field batteries, the attack troops have flying artillery which covers their advance with a curtain of bombs. This artillery lacks the immense weight of the heavy bombardment and barrage which preceded and accompanied the infantry assaults of the last war. It makes up for this deficiency by its sheer terrifying power against troops and by its mobility. When the tanks are held up the air artillery can see the check and all they have to do is to go and get some more bombs.

The answer to such a mechanized and motorized army is another mechanized army. Pending the building of such an army of counter-blow the alternative is defence-in-depth, instead of the lines of defence and the adoption of the idea of zones, whereby we can yield the outpost line and contest the enemy in the main battle zone or even in the rear guard zone. This is what is called the tactic of elastic defence, which must always have a defence-in-depth and an adequate mobile reserve.

Holland resisted by flooding the water lines, but succumbed in four days. In Belgium the Germans broke through the first Belgium defence line along the Albert Canal southward and poured their armoured divisions through the Ardennes forest. Next day these troops forced their way across the Meuse and struck deep into France and switching their drive towards the Channel ports, split the Allied armies in two. They seized the Channel ports. At this point, on May 28, King Leopold of Belgium surrendered. On the beaches of Dunkirk a bloody scene was enacted on May 29; but by a miracle a greater part of the British army was rescued.

Five days later, on June 5, 1940, a new offensive against the French army was started on the Somme and the Aisne. One hundred and twenty divisions of the German army were massed against them. Rouen and Rheims fell on June 11, and Germans occupied Paris on June 14. British Government promised the utmost help to France and to renew their pledge to continue the struggle; but France had not only been overpowered by the German army, but the country's freedom had been bartered away by this time to the Nazis by a few self-seeking villains like Laval within the French fold. On June 16, M. Reynaud resigned and Marshal Petain formed a new Government. On June 17, Petain sued for peace. By this time on June 10, Italy had declared war on France and Britain, and the first Royal Air Force raid on Libya and fighting in Somaliland had begun on June 11. On June 21, Hitler dictated terms of armistice to France, and the next day these terms were accepted. On June 24, armistice between France and Italy was signed and Hitler proclaimed: "The war in the west is ended." Hostilities in France ceased at 12-35 a.m. on 25th June 1940. On June 22, General de Gaulle in London raised the standard of Free France, and on July 3, Great Britain assumed control over those portions of the French Fleet lying in British waters, and after an ultimatum was rejected by their commander, disabled the French ships of war at Oran. On July 8, the British Navy disabled the new French battleship Richelieu at Dakar.

Meantime, events progressed in other theatres. Russia in an ultimatum to Rumania demanded the return of Bessarabia and Bukovina on June 27 and Rumania accepted Russian terms on the 29th. On July 1, Rumania, subjected to Axis pressure, renounced Anglo-French guarantee of her integrity. On August 31, Rumania yielding to German and Italian pressure, ceded almost two-thirds of Transylvania to Hungary. On September 6, King Carol of Rumania abdicated.

From the time France collapsed the war in China became entangled with the fortunes of western democracy. The French defeat had three direct consequences in Japan. It stimulated pro-German faction, culminating in Japan's signing the Three Power Pact; it whetted the appetite for the expansion of the Japanese Empire in the south seas, particularly over Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies; and it enabled Japan to put pressure on France and Britain for the final closing of Indo-China to supplies for Free China and the temporary closing of the Burma Road on 12th July 1940. The closing was coupled with a stipulation that in the three months Japan should make a real effort to come to terms with China, which she obviously had no intention of doing. This made it easy for Britain to reopen the road when the three months were up. In Indo-China Japan had no difficulty in having the roads into China closed. Furthermore, the Japanese demanded the right to land troops and make air bases in the Colony, and an agreement was signed in Tokyo on 23rd September 1940 which gave the Japanese a good military foothold in Northern Indo-China.

SEPTEMBER 1940—SEPTEMBER 1941

The greatest event in the first year of the war was the fall of France; the greatest event in the second year was the German invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941. The second year, however, opened with the forging of the first link in the golden chain of friendly alliance between Britain and America. On that day it was decided to transfer fifty old American Destroyers to the Royal Navy, and Britain in return agreed to lease to America for 99 years without charge naval and air bases in the North and South Atlantic. The beginning of the second year also saw a determined attempt of the Luftwaffe to destroy the morale of Britain in preparation for an invasion of the island fortress, and their utter defeat in both the enterprises. It was on September 15, that the German Air Force made its most determined attack which was, however, repulsed with the destruction of 185 German aircraft and at least 450 airmen.

The North African theatre had by this time taken definite shape and on 13th September 1940 Graziani began his long-heralded invasion of Egypt. His objective was Alexandria, lying 300 miles from the Libyan frontier. When the second year of the war was out by September 3, 1941, we hear General Wavell exclaiming: "We have had some setbacks, some successes." The second phase of the war in the Middle East was over even by July 1941, actually by 22nd June, when the Germans marched upon Russia. Just as the Royal Air Force had saved England until the help of United States arrived, so Wavell had stood in the Middle East until the imponderable Russian army rose to fight with the Allies. It had been a big and tiring year. There had been five campaigns, and from next to nothing the Army of the Nile had risen to half a million men despite its reverses and at last they were being armed from the United States as well as from England and the Dominions. As for General Wavell, he tried, fought, organized, argued and held on, and closed the year with the announcement that he was going and with the theme of "More Equipment." In spite of reverses, his achievements were not small; Ethiopia had been won back and two other Italian Colonies had been conquered. Berbera was recovered. The Western Desert and Tobruk held strongly, and the Suez was open and secure. Above all, Wavell's work in the Middle East held up Hitler's plan at Crete from where it was his original ambition to join Rommel in Africa. By the end of the second year, the Italian Empire had set, the Italians had been virtually driven out of three-fourths of Libya, and the British Forces had penetrated as far as Benghazi, which they captured from the Italians on February 3, 1941. It was only with the arrival of superior German forces that the British army was subsequently forced to retreat. On December 24, 1941 Benghazi was once more in occupation of the British forces; but on January 29, 1942, the Germans and Italians again recaptured it. The British forces were compelled to withdraw only when the onslought of the Axis armour in Libya and Cyrenaica began in April 1941 under General Rommel.

SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

Having finished his task in the Western theatre, Hitler turned his attention to the Central European States and the States in the Danube basin. He first tried the art of coercion with Rumania as it is always his wont with any other prospective victim. On September 6, 1940, he organized a Government by the Iron Guard, the Fascist organization of Rumania under General Antonescu and forced King Carol to abdicate. Bulgaria was also brought under the Nazi influence without a shot; she signed the Three-Power Pact (between Germany, Italy and Japan) on March 1, 1941, and signed the Anti-Comintern Pact on November 25, 1941, while on May 14, 1941, she gave *de jure* recognition to Manchukuo. Yugoslavia and Greece resisted the intimidations of the Nazis, and German forces invaded Yugoslavia on April 6, 1941. On April 18, the Yugoslav army capitulated and the partition of the country followed its occupation. The fate of Greece followed that of Yugoslavia. Even before the German invasion Italy on October 28, 1940, had sent an ultimatum to Greece, demanding complete capitulation. The ultimatum being rejected, the Italians marched from Albania into Greece. By March 1941 not only had the Greeks driven the Italian army beyond the frontier, but Greek forces were in occupation of one quarter of Albania. But on April 6, 1941, Germany launched an attack on Greece and German armies came to the assistance of Italians in Albania, forced the Greek army there to capitulate on April 20, and conquered Greece by April 27, when German troops marched into Athens. A puppet Government was set up there on April 30 under General George Tsolakoglu. Hungary alone remained in this part of Europe, but the country had already become a base for German military operations. On April 17, 1941, Britain broke off all diplomatic relations with this State. Thus by the end of the second year of the war the States of Central and South-eastern Europe had also come under the Nazi yoke except Russia.

And against Russia Germany was at war from 22nd June 1941. This invasion was not so much for the conquest of territory as for the wheat in Ukraine and the oil of Caucasus. President Roosevelt had thrown in a threat a few days back that wanton and indiscriminate attack on American shipping would force him to adopt stringent blockade measures against Germany, and Hitler decided that before the threat became a reality he must come in possession of the Russian wheat and oil within six weeks.

During the year Japan joined the Axis by signing the tripartite treaty on 27th September 1940, by which Japan recognized Germany's and Italy's hegemony in Europe and they recognized hers in East Asia. The reaction against this stupefied Japan. Till now things had been going well with her; she had established a firm footing in Indo-China. She was trying to draw Thailand into a quarrel with Indo-China which might furnish an excuse for advancing into Thailand as a further stage in the designs upon Singapore. And China, with both roads to the sea closed, appeared isolated and without help. The signing of the treaty at this juncture with the Axis led America instantly to take up the challenge, to cut off all supplies to Japan, and advance a loan of 25 million pounds to China and unlimited aid to Great Britain. Britain too reacted immediately by reopening the Burma Road and by advancing huge credits to China.

SEPTEMBER 1941—SEPTEMBER 1942

The greatest event in the third year of the war was the extension of the conflict into a global affair and the culmination of the events in North Africa into the erection of the Mediterranean as a definite base of operations against Europe. Japan came in with her attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, and from this day on battleships began to clash all over the seven seas, troops began to rush from New York to Solomons; and bombers began to trace a permanent girdle around the earth. Since the war began, sheer military requirements have developed communications between different corners of the world to a tremendous extent, and after the war is over, political ideals are bound to develop, in which the world can be easily ruled as one State and under one undivided sovereignty. How true it is what Heraclitus has said: "War is the mother of all things!"

The extension of the war into a global event was brought about by the entry of Japan into the conflict. This happened on December 7, 1941, when she launched an attack against American bases in the Pacific. On December 8, Britain and America declared war aginst Japan. Japan had been already obsessed with the idea of her Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, an obsession which became worse as a result of the reactions of the European conflict. Her occupation of Indo-China was an important step towards the realization of this plan, as she had been already entrenched on the mainland all over Korea, Manchuria, half Inner Mongolia, a deep belt of Eastern China, and so on southwards to the Gulf of Siam. Besides Indo-China she also extended her sway in Thailand by mediating in a quarrel between her and Indo-China and settling the differences by a peace convention signed in Tokyo on May 9, 1941, by which Thailand got the Laos province west of the Mekong river. Japanese influence over Thailand is such that on January 25, 1942 Thailand declared war on Britain and America. Japan's progress in the war since December 7, 1941 has resulted in her occupation of almost all the fairest land area in the Pacific, which has become not only a menace to the peace of Australia, but of the whole Pacific sea board. By the end of the third year of war, Japan had already completed her conquests and was digging in.

When the Allied armies landed in North Africa on October 8, 1942 at a time when the Russian demand for a second front was insistent, nobody expected the North African campaign would develop in such a fashion as to bring out the full significance of the Mediterranean as a base for operations against Hitler's European fortress. Few people thought that the North African campaign was so much pregnant with possibilities, but Field Marshal Smuts expressed his opinon in unequivocal terms as to what was actually unfolding on the North African theatre. It was during this third year of the war that decisive battles were fought between the British Eighth Army and Imperial Forces under General Auchinleck and the German army under Rommel who had come to retrieve the liquidation of the Italian Empire effected by General Wavell. General Auchinleck launched the offensive on November 18, 1941, rushed into Cyrenaica as far as Benghazi once again, but was pushed back as far as El Alamein by the closing days of the year. The next decisive stage of the North African campaign was to begin in November 1942 under Generals Alexander and Montgomery. General Auchinleck saved Egypt against whom a second attempt had been made by the German panzer divisions under General Rommel. It was in the next stage that the possibilities of the North African campaign to develop into the formation of a Mediterranean theatre against Europe were fully revealed.

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Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras

Accommodation provided for Indian troops passing through Madras or staying for a few days in the City on leave - -

Recreation: Ping Pong, Chess, Draughts, Radio, etc.

War Diary

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

26TH AUG.—Mosquitos attacked targets in Berlin. According to a traveller: "Berlin is a dead city with practically all offices, shops and factories closed . . . A few more raids like this and there will be no Berlin left."

27TH AUG.—It was reported that the Reich's Chancellery, Hitler's personal headquarters in Berlin, was hit during the recent Royal Air Force raid.

28TH AUG.—The Royal Air Force attacked Nuremberg. Mosquitos bombed objectives in the Ruhr.

29TH AUG.—Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, arrived back in England from Quebec.

30TH AUG.—It was reported that Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, M. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and ex-Ambassador, and Mr. John Wincent, U.S. Ambassador, would confer.

The Swedish newspaper *Allehanda* reported that "horrible panic broke out in Nuremberg" as a sequel to Allied raids.

31ST AUG.—The Royal Air Force made a concentrated attack on the industrial area of Munchen, glad back and Rheydt in the Rhineland. American aircraft attacked the German airfield at Lille and Vandeville.

1ST SEP.—A heavy attack was made on Berlin.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

25TH AUG.—President Roosevelt left Ottawa for the United States.

Lord Louis Mountbatten arrived in Washington to confer with U.S. military chiefs.

28TH AUG.—President Roosevelt in his 11th report to Congress on Lease-Lend operations, showed that Lease-Lend aid up to the end of the last month totalled nearly 14,000 million dollars, of which half was munitions.

30TH AUG.—President Roosevelt had a meeting with Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister.

31ST AUG.—Mr. Churchill made a special broadcast from Quebec. He said that the talks at the conference were mainly concerned with operations against Japan. [It was explained that Marshal Stalin could not be present at the talks as Russia had a five-year non-aggression pact with Japan.]

1ST SEP.—Mr. and Mrs. Churchill arrived in Washington.

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INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

26TH AUG.—Belief was held in military circles that the Allied blow (with Lord Louis Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia), against the Japanese in South-East Asia would be on a widespread scale with the capture of Rangoon as the main initial objective.

28TH AUG.—Mr. Brenden Bracken, British Minister for Information, said: "Britain stands solemnly pledged to India and these pledges will be fulfilled in every respect."

29TH AUG.—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab town.

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ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

26TH AUG.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said that there had been some discussion with the Vatican on the subject of making Rome an open city but nothing had yet resulted.

A large-scale air battle developed when Allied aircraft delivered a heavy series of attacks on Foggia. It was revealed that over 4,000 Axis aircraft had been destroyed in the North African theatre since Allied disembarkations on November 11.

27TH AUG.—Axis bombers attempted to raid Algiers. Three raiders were shot down.

Bombers of the North African Air Forces attacked airfields at Capua and Guazzanise. Fighter bombers carried out an offensive sweep over Sardinia. Allied planes attacked the city of Tarento and localities in the Province of Naples.

Field Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said: "Italy is as good as out of the war. She is in a most difficult position and that part of the Axis can now be counted out."

28TH AUG.—Freight yards at Caserta and Benevento were bombed by heavy bombers of the North-West African Corps.

The following British ships were lost during the Sicilian operations: The submarines *Saracen* and *Parthian*, three motor torpedo boats and one motor gun boat.

29TH AUG.—According to the German overseas radio, Count Ciano eluded the police guards on his house in Rome and escaped to an unknown destination. It was reported that Count Ciano had escaped with his wife and three children.

Shipping and railway installations at Tarento were attacked by bombers of the United States Air Force.

The Germans rushed reinforcements to the toe of Italy expecting Allied landing there.

30TH AUG.—Railway targets in Italy were again attacked by the North-West African Air Force.

31ST AUG.—Allied aircraft attacked the airfield of Viterbo, railway yards at Aversa and Ciriter Vecchia and railway targets in Southern Italy and Sardinia. Seventeen Axis fighters were destroyed.

1ST SEP.—British battleships bombarded Italian coastal batteries in the Reggio area. Flying Fortresses attacked Pisa.

It was reported that Ciano had escaped to Innsbruck in Austria. Mussolini's guard was reinforced.

It was reported that the Badoglio Government had signed terms for capitulation.

The Pope in a broadcast appeal for peace. The vatican envoy left for Washington.

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RUSSIA AND FINLAND

26TH AUG.—The Red Army thrusts on both flanks of the southern front developed a threat to the huge German armies east of the Dneiper river. The Germans lost ground in the savage battles for the Donetz basin where the Russians widened the wedge driven into the German defences round Stalino.

27TH AUG.—A new Russian offensive began west and south-west of Orel. The Red Army following the capture of an important height in the German defences in the Donetz, drove a wedge towards Stalino.

Mr. Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information, said he was optimistic that a Three-Power Conference including Russia would be arranged. "It is foolish to assume M. Stalin's absence from Quebec or the shifting of Ambassadors has any indication that Russia is going to make a separate peace with Germany . . . Russia has already made terrible sacrifices. We must, at any cost, take off some of the terrible weight on Russia's shoulders."

28TH AUG.—The Russian armies hammered their way through German defences 100 miles beyond Kharkov, in a pincer movement outflanking Poltava and Krasnograd.

29TH AUG.—Fighting in the Donetz Basin, south-west of Voroshilovgrad reached a climax, with the Russians steadily forcing the Germans back. Lyubotin was captured.

30TH AUG.—*Taganrog was captured by the Russians.* As a result of this, the whole Rostov region was cleared of the enemy. The remnants of the routed German Taganrog troops were surrounded and wiped out.

The crew of an United States plane which made a forced landing in Kamchatka in the Far East of the Soviet Union on August 12 were interned.

31ST AUG.—Yelnya was captured by the Russians. They were now 40 miles from Mariopol. A new offensive was launched by the Russians on the Leningrad front.

1ST SEP.—The Germans yielded to furious Russian attacks in Voroshilovgrad area.

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NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

26TH AUG.—Count Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to Berlin, arrived in Lisbon. "The Swiss newspaper *Die Tat* stated: His arrival is evidence that the Italian negotiations with a British delegation for an armistice and possibly a separate peace are being continued and even speeded up."

Two Swedish ships were sunk off the north-west coast of Denmark by three German destroyers.

The Spanish Embassy issued a statement that General Franco and Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid, at their recent talk, found themselves "in accord about their decision of intention to do everything possible towards the continuance of good relations existing between Spain and Britain."

27TH AUG.—The Swedish Government protested against the sinking of the two Swedish fishing vessels—*Hermon* and *Vaestkusten*—by three German destroyers west of Hirtschals, Denmark.

28TH AUG.—The Bolivian Government resigned.

29TH AUG.—It was reported that British and Italian representatives headed by Signor Grandi were in contact in Lisbon and actual peace terms were being discussed.

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SHIPPING

27TH AUG.—At least 10 U-boats were sunk or damaged recently by the Army air forces of the United States Submarine Command.

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VICHY, FREE FRENCH AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

26TH AUG.—General Antonescu, the Rumanian Dictator, left Bucharest and King Boris of Bulgaria left Sofia for Hitler's headquarters.

It was revealed that nearly a quarter million men, many of them armed, were waiting to help the Allies as soon as landing took place in France.

27TH AUG.—King Boris of Bulgaria was reported to be seriously ill.

Marshal Petain met Marshal von Rundstedt, German Commander-in-Chief in Western Europe. "Full identity of view was established."

The British Government recognized the French Committee of National Liberation. President Roosevelt announced conditional American recognition of the French Committee "subject to the military requirements of the Allied commanders." The Canadian Government granted qualified recognition to the Committee. Russia, China and Brazil also recognized the Committee.

28TH AUG.—*King Boris died.* His 6-year old son ascended the throne as King Simeon II. The Bulgarian Regency Council took over until the new King came of age.

29TH AUG.—*The Danish Government resigned and the Germans took over full military control.* Six Danish warships escaped from Denmark and arrived at Malmoe in Sweden. Heavy fighting broke out in the port of Copenhagen. It was rumoured that King Christian had been arrested by the Germans.

Mr. Moeller, Chairman of the Danish Council in London, said: "Three years of German occupation—three years of injustice and brutality have finally resulted in revolt against the German tyrants."

30TH AUG.—The Ankara radio quoting unconfirmed reports said that King Christian of Denmark had abdicated. Skirmishes occurred between German and Danish troops. The German radio said: "German armed forces which have taken over protection of Denmark will continue with their task as long as the war lasts."

31ST AUG.—King Christian of Denmark and Queen Alexandrine were reported to have been arrested. The Crown Prince, his wife and the rest of the Royal family were interned at Amalineborg.

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THE FAR EAST

26TH AUG.—Allied aircraft made two attacks on Hongkong.

Chinese troops breaking into Fuyang in North Chekiang province killed or wounded several hundred Japanese.

27TH AUG.—It was reported that Lord Louis Mountbatten would soon leave for Chunking to discuss military matters with General Chiang Kai-shek.

It was further reported that his headquarters would not remain in Indian territory but would advance to the closest possible point of active war zone—Bangkok, or Singapore and Shanghai as the campaign progressed.

Mr. Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information said that the campaign against Japan from India would not be long delayed. He declared that the majority of the Burmese people were anxious to return to association with the British Commonwealth.

28TH AUG.—*Organized Japanese resistance on New Georgia island ceased.*

Col. Knox, United States Navy Secretary, said: "The bulk of the United States navy's sea and air power will continue to be employed in the Pacific until United States troops have landed on the shores of Japan."

United States aircraft raided Canton and Hongkong. The Tienho airfield near Canton was damaged.

30TH AUG.—American troops landed unopposed on Arundal island between New Georgia and Wanawana in the south-west Pacific.

Japanese forces suffered heavy losses in the fighting at Kaiton and Kucheng in Western Chekiang.

31ST AUG.—In New Guinea, Japanese counter-attacks in the Salmaua area were repulsed. Strong forces of medium bombers made a low-level attack on the enemy base at Madang. Twenty enemy barges were sunk.

1ST SEP.—American planes and naval vessels attacked Marcus island.

The Path along which we shall march till our work is done

It is not given to the cleverest and most calculating of mortals to know with certainty what is their interest—yet, it is given to quite a lot of simple folks to know every day what is their duty. That is the path along which the British Commonwealth and Empire, the great Republic of the United States, the vast Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the indomitable and innumerable people of China, and all the United Nations, that is the path along which we shall march till our work is done, and we may rest from our labours, and the whole world may turn with hope, with confidence, with good sense, and dearly bought experience from war to lasting peace.

We cannot measure

We cannot measure the full force of the blows which the Russian Armies are striking, and are going to strike: we cannot measure—though we know it is enormous—the havoc wrought in Germany by our bombing, nor the effects upon the population who have lived so long by making wars in the lands of others. And now, for the first time for more than a century, they are having a blasting and devastating war brought to their hearths and homes.

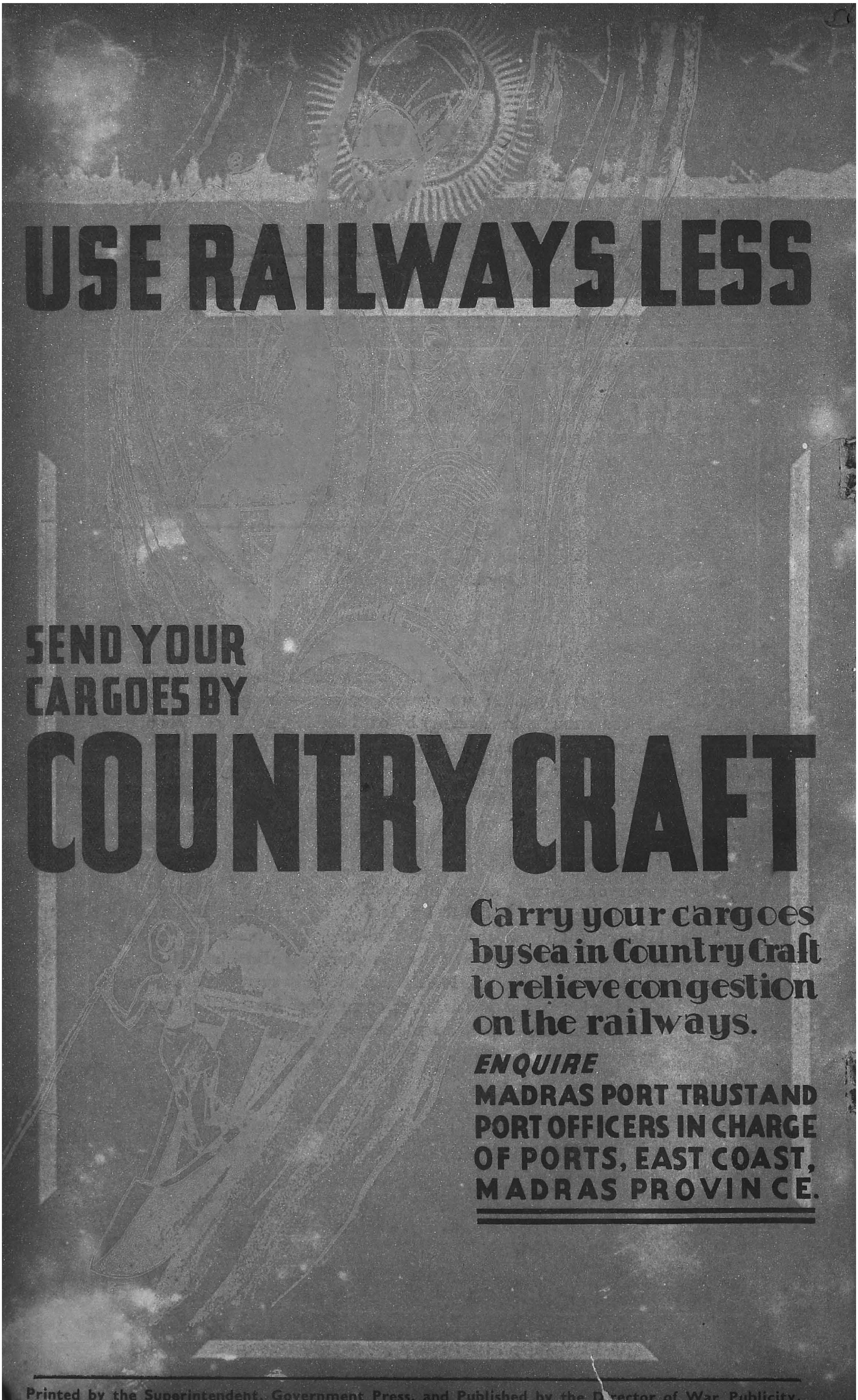
Survived and Recovered

No Government ever formed among men has been capable of surviving injuries so grave and cruel as those inflicted by Hitler on Russia. But under the leadership of Master Stalin and thanks also to the stand made by the British peoples when they were all alone and to the abundant British and American supplies and munitions of all kinds. Russia has not only survived and recovered from these frightful injuries but has inflicted as no other force in the world could have inflicted, mortal damage on the German Army machine.

Will rise again

We may be sure that all will come right. We may be sure that France will rise again, free united, and independent, to stand on guard along with others over the generous tolerances and brightening opportunities of the human society we mean to rescue and rebuild.

—From MR. CHURCHILL'S Quebec Broadcast.



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